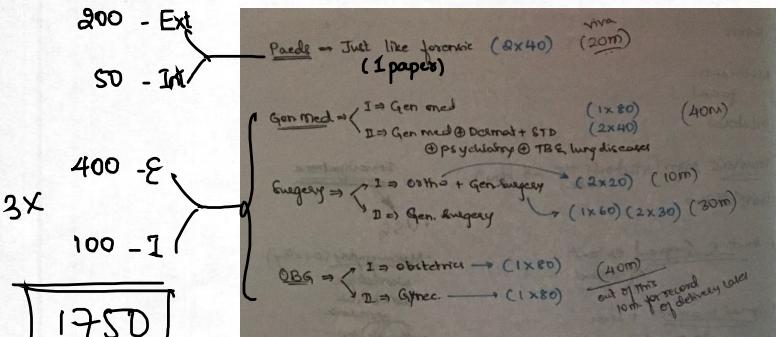


Companion for Final MBBS



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Journal of Pediatric Education (JPE) is a peer-reviewed journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) that is intended for pediatricians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and medical students. JPE is a journal of the AAP's Committee on Medical Education (CME) and is published quarterly. The journal is intended to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on the education of pediatricians and other health professionals.

1

PEDIATRICS

REFERENCES

1. Vinod K Paul, Arvind Bagga (**GHAI**): GHAI Essential Pediatrics, 9th Edition, CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, ₹ 1095/-
2. Suraj Gupte (**GUPTE**): The Short Textbook of Pediatrics, 12th Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, ₹ 895/-

COURSE CONTENTS

Growth and Development

- Growth and development
- Parameters of growth
- Growth monitoring
- Development milestone and assessment of development.

Behavioral Problem

- Pica
- Enuresis
- Breath-holding attack.

Fluid and Electrolyte

- Fluid and electrolyte disturbances.

Nutrition

- Normal nutritional requirements of different age groups
- Breastfeeding and lactation failure management
- Infant feeding
- Protein-energy malnutrition
- Vitamin deficiencies.

Neonatology

- High-risk pregnancy and high-risk neonates
- Classification of newborn and gestational age assessment
- Normal newborn and newborn care
- Respiratory distress in newborn
- Birth injuries
- Low birth weight babies
- Congenital anomalies (diaphragmatic hernia, cleft palate, cleft lip, pyloric stenosis)
- Neonatal jaundice
- Prolonged cholestatic jaundice
- Neonatal infection
- Neonatal seizures.

Infections

- Exanthematous illness
 - Measles
 - Rubella
 - Chickenpox
 - Mumps, etc.
- Typhoid fever
- Tuberculosis
- Parasitic infestations
- Acute central nervous system infections—bacterial and viral

- Malaria
- HIV infection (present/perinatal/postnatal)
- Dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Gastroenterology

- Viral hepatitis
- Cirrhosis of liver.

Hematology

- Leukemia
- Lymphoreticular malignancy
- Nutritional anemia
- Hemolytic anemia.

Respiratory System

- Acute upper respiratory tract infections including croup syndrome
- Acute LRTI (pneumonia and bronchiolitis)
- Foreign body
- Suppurative lung diseases.

Cardiology

- Rheumatic fever
- Congenital heart diseases—cyanotic and acyanotic.

Nephrology

- Nephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Urinary tract infection.

Endocrinology

- Hypothyroidism
- Juvenile diabetes
- Short stature—evaluation.

Central Nervous System

- Cerebral palsy
- Mental retardation other than cerebral palsy
- Hydrocephalus
- Seizure disorders (including febrile seizures).

Genetics

- Genetic terminology and definitions
- Common genetic disorders (Down syndrome).

Pediatric Emergencies

- Shock in children
- Poisoning in children—prevention/management
- Snake bite and scorpion sting.

Vital Statistics

- Introduction to age-related disorders
 - Infant mortality rate (IMR), postneonatal mortality rate (PMR), extended perinatal mortality rate (EPMR)
 - Child mortality and morbidity
- Preventive pediatrics
 - Different national programs—Integrated child development service (ICDS), maternal and child health (MCH), reproductive and child health (RCH), child survival and safe motherhood (CSSM), integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI).

Miscellaneous

- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA)
- Communication skills and counseling the parents
- Ethical consideration in pediatric practice with case illustrations (2 cases).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	30 marks	11 marks	100 marks	60 marks	150 marks
Viva voce	—	—	20 marks		
Clinical examination	20 marks	07 marks	80 marks	40 marks	100 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be one theory paper carrying 100 marks. The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2 × 10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10 × 5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10 × 3 marks	30 marks
Total		100 marks

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 80 marks (2 cases of 40 marks each).

Suggested cases for clinical examination:

- Kwashiorkor, marasmus
- Meningitis/meningitic squeal
- Cerebral palsy
- Hemiplegia
- Rheumatic heart disease—mitral stenosis (MS), mitral regurgitation (MR), carditis
- Congenital heart disease—ventricular septal defect (VSD), patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

- Pneumonia
- Empyema
- Suppurative lung disease
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Cretinism
- Assessment of growth and development in a normal child
- Assessment of dehydration.

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce carries 20 marks. And encompasses all aspects of syllabus and nutrition, X-rays, drugs and instruments.

QUESTION BANK

GHAI GUPTE

**CHAPTER 1:
INTRODUCTION TO PEDIATRICS**

None

**CHAPTER 2:
NORMAL GROWTH AND ITS DISORDERS****Long Essays**

1. Define growth and development. 7 38, 43 D07, J11
Discuss various factors affecting growth and mention various methods of growth monitoring. Discuss law of growth in children.
2. Describe normal growth and development during neonatal period. 7 43 D08(RS2)
3. What do you mean by the term growth? Write briefly about the changes in the parameters from birth to 5 years of age. 7, 11 43 J17(RS3)
4. Mention the factors affecting growth and development and discuss approach towards a child presenting with short stature. 7, 31 38, 70 D14(RS2)
5. Discuss various parameters of growth and discuss growth monitoring in children. 11 43 D13(RS2)
6. Discuss growth monitoring in children. Describe various classifications of protein-energy malnutrition. 11, 94 52, 206 J13
7. Describe the parameters used to assess growth and outline the importance of growth charts. 11, 14 43, 53 D17(RS3), J17
8. Define short stature and outline the approach in management of a 3-year-old female child with height 67 cm. 31 67 J14(RS2)
9. What are the causes of short stature? Discuss clinical features and investigations in a child with nutritional rickets. How will you treat? 31, 113 68, 236 J05

Contd... —

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
10. Discuss evaluation of short stature and clinical features, management of congenital hypothyroidism.	31, 511	70, 742	D12
Short Essays			
1. What is growth and development? Describe the factors affecting the growth and development of children.	7	38	J15(RS3), J05
2. Anthropometric parameters.	11	43	D15
3. Anthropometry measurements in first year of life.	11	43	J06
4. Mention the changes of weight in the first 24 months of age.	13	43	D01, D04
5. Changes in head circumference in 4 months.	13	46	J02
6. Growth charts (road to health card).	14	51	D11(RS2), D12(RS2), D06
7. (Proportionate) Short stature—causes.	31	67	J02, D05
8. A 10-year-old child is brought for short stature and found to be 120 cm tall. How does general examination help you arrive at a probable diagnosis?	31	70	D16(RS3)
9. Approach to a child with short stature.	31	70	D17(RS3)
10. Define and enumerate causes of short stature. Treatment of hypothyroidism.	31, 513	67, 742	J16
11. Failure to thrive—define, causes, outline the management.	35	66	D18(RS3), J12
12. Macrocephaly.	35	81	J18(RS3)
13. Microcephaly.	36	80	D13
Short Answers			
1. Causes of delayed dentition.	—	49	J09(RS2), J16(RS3)
2. Shakir's tape.	—	200	J10
3. Principles of growth.	9	42	J02
4. Weighing scale.	11	44	D11(RS2)
5. What are the changes seen in the weight of children in 1st two years of life?	13	43	D16(RS3)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
6.	Mid-upper arm circumference (age independent anthropometric index).	13	199	D17(RS3), J05, J15
7.	Growth charts.	14	51	D09(RS2)
8.	Growth velocity curve.	30	—	D10(RS2)
9.	Define short stature. Two/three important causes of short stature (due to endocrine disorders).	31	67	J11(RS2)
10.	Causes of large head.	35	81	J16(RS3)
11.	Microcephaly—causes.	36	80	D08

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT

Long Essays

1. Discuss principles (laws) of development and milestones achieved until 2/3 years of age. 38 42 D12(RS2),
D15(RS3)
2. Mention developmental milestones during infancy and discuss causes for mental retardation. 40 43, 516 D12
3. A 2-year-old child is brought to you with history of delay in attainment of walking. Write how history and a physical examination will help you arrive at a probable etiological diagnosis. 54 90 D16(RS3)

Short Essays

1. Growth and development of a 10-month-old infant. 40 43 J04
2. (Gross) Motor milestones in the first 6 months/up to 2 years of life. 40 84 D09, D11
3. Speech (language) development in an 18 months/1 year old child. 48 85 D02
4. What is PICA? Causes of pica and its management. 57 103 J04, J07, D09
5. Breath holding spells in children—clinical features and management. 57 106 D01, D04, D11, D15
6. Give an account of thumb sucking. 57 107 J09

Short Answers

1. Developmental milestones at 18 months. 40 84 J05

Contd...

	GHAI	GUPTE	
2. Pincer grasp in baby.	45	84	J10(RS2), J13
3. Social smile.	47	84	D16
4. Dyslexia.	56	96	D09
5. Pica.	57	103	J09(RS2), J11(RS2), J15(RS3), D16(RS3), D18(RS3), J09, J16
6. Temper tantrums.	57	—	D14
7. Breath holding spells (cyanotic spells)—management.	57	106	D12(RS2), D14(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J06, D08, J13, D16

CHAPTER 4: ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Short Essay

1. Signs of puberty.	60	116	D08
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CHAPTER 5: FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE DISTURBANCES

Short Essays

1. Hypokalemia—causes and management.	74	257	D06, D16
2. Hyperkalemia—management.	75	258	J17
3. Tetany in children.	78	747	D05
4. Metabolic alkalosis.	84	259	D15

Short Answers

1. Hypernatremia.	72	256	D09(RS2)
2. Hypokalemia—three causes/clinical features.	74	257	D11(RS2), J04
3. Hyperkalemia.	75	258	D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J14(RS2)
4. Indications of intravenous (IV) sodium bicarbonate.	76	258	J11

Contd... —

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE
CHAPTER 6: NUTRITION			
Long Essays			
1. Define protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). Discuss various classifications of PEM. Define marasmus, kwashiorkor. Discuss the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features (cardinal features) and (principles of) management of (severe acute) protein-energy malnutrition (kwashiorkor/marasmic kwashiorkor).			
93, 95, 97	201, 206, 207, 214	J09(RS2), J10(RS2), J16(RS3), J04, J10, D13, J16	
2. Complications of severe protein-energy malnutrition and their management.	99	214	D15
3. Discuss management of grade IV PEM in a 1-year-old child. Write about staging of vitamin A deficiency (WHO).	99, 110	212, 232	J13(RS2)
Short Essays			
1. Weaning (weaning foods—low cost).	—	191	D13(RS2), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), J10, D12
2. Essential fatty acids.	87	175	D08
3. Balanced diet for 7–10 years old child.	90	179	D16(RS3)
4. Complementary feeding—principles.	91	191	D11(RS2), J15
5. Amylase-rich foods.	92	—	J14(RS2)
6. Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM)—ecology, classification.	93	196	J14(RS2), J06
7. Marasmus—clinical features and management.	95	210	D10(RS2), D09
8. Kwashiorkor—etiology and clinical manifestations (classical features), complications.	96	207	D14(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D01, D04, D06, D11, J14
9. Nutritional rehabilitation.	104	212	D14
Short Answers			
1. Weaning foods in infants.	—	192	D10

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		GHAI	GUPTE
2. National guidelines on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).	—	191	D18(RS3)
3. Classify PEM according to weight for age.	—	206	J03
4. Grading of marasmus.	—	211	D16
5. Essential amino acids.	86	174	D01
6. What is reference protein? Give an example.	87	174	J16(RS3), D02, D04
7. Nutritional value of hen's egg.	89	174	D12
8. Age-independent anthropometry.	93	199	J18(RS3)
9. Classification of PEM.	94	206	J14
10. Skin changes in protein-energy malnutrition.	96	209	D13
11. Flag sign.	97	209	D14

CHAPTER 7: MICRONUTRIENTS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Long Essays

1. Define weaning. Describe principle and hazards of weaning. Discuss management of vitamin A deficiency. 110 191, 234 J18(RS3)
2. When will you suspect rickets in a child? What investigations will you do to confirm your diagnosis? 112 236 D09

Short Essays

1. Vitamin A deficiency—WHO staging (clinical features) and vitamin A prophylaxis program (prevention/oral vitamin supplementation). 110 232 D08(RS2),
D10(RS2),
J11(RS2),
J12(RS2),
D14(RS2),
D16(RS3),
D03
2. Hypervitaminosis A. 111 232 D14
3. (Vitamin D deficiency/nutritional) Rickets—clinical features, radiological features, diagnosis, management, prevention. 112 236 J09(RS2),
D15(RS3),
D17(RS3),
D18(RS3),
D06, D07,
D10, D12
4. Hemorrhagic disease of newborn. 117 652 J10

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
5.	Scurvy—clinical features, radiological features, management.	121	230	J14(RS2), D14
6.	Role of zinc in nutrition (in pediatrics)— zinc therapy.	122	246	D06, J09, J10
7.	Management of iodine deficiency disorders.	124	246	D11(RS2)

Short Answers

1.	Vitamin A deficiency (xerophthalmia/ avitaminosis-A)—WHO classification, four features, treatment, prophylaxis in children (vitamin A prophylaxis program).	110	232	D01, J02, J05, D05, J12
2.	Bitot's spots.	110	232	J17
3.	Vitamin D deficiency rickets—clinical features, Biochemical and radiological features, radiological response to treatment.	113	236	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), J07
4.	Role of vitamin K in bleeding.	117	242	D10
5.	Clinical features of niacin deficiency.	119	227	D11
6.	Scurvy—clinical manifestations, X-ray changes.	121	230	J09(RS2), D13(RS2), D13

**CHAPTER 8:
NEWBORN INFANTS****Long Essays**

1.	Describe the physical features of a term neonate (Describe general physical examination of a newborn infant). Classify neonates according to weight and gestation. Add a note on routine newborn care.	136	275, 285	J12(RS2), J06
2.	Define a premature neonate. What are the hazards of prematurity in the perinatal period? How do you manage them?	149	282	D05
3.	What are the causes of respiratory distress in a neonate? Discuss the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, and treatment of hyaline membrane disease.	165	296	D07

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
4.	Etiology, clinical features and management of neonatal jaundice.	168	309	J15
5.	How do you differentiate physiological jaundice from pathological jaundice? Describe the complications and management of pathological unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia in a full-term baby.	168	310	D11
6.	Define pathological jaundice in newborn. What are the causes of pathological jaundice in newborn? Outline the management.	170	310	D09
7.	List out the causes of hyperbilirubinemia in the newborn period. How do you investigate and manage a case of ABO incompatibility?	169	309, 315	D02

Short Essays

1.	Composition of human milk and cow's milk.	—	184	J18(RS3)
2.	Lactational failure—management and prevention.	—	188	D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D05
3.	How will you differentiate various types of jaundice by examining the urine?	—	—	J10
4.	Birth injuries (in a neonate).	—	267	J12(RS2), J14(RS2), D06
5.	Teratogens.	—	—	J07
6.	Apgar score in newborn.	127	275	D10, J13
7.	Discuss the important components of essential newborn care.	133	285	J14
8.	Cephalhematoma.	139	268	D15(RS3)
9.	Primitive reflexes in newborn.	141	277	D12(RS2)
10.	Temperature regulation in term neonates.	142	—	D14(RS2)
11.	What is rooming in? What are the advantages of rooming in?	143	286	D01, D04
12.	Hypothermia in newborn.	143	288	J07

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE
13.	(Nutritional) Advantages of breast milk/breastfeeding.	145	J11(RS2), D14(RS2), D15(RS3), J05, D07, J10, J17
14.	Technique of breastfeeding.	147	D10
15.	Ten steps for successful breastfeeding.	147	J11
16.	Retracted nipple—management.	148	J09
17.	Complications of prematurity.	149	J16(RS3)
18.	Kangaroo mother care.	151	J16(RS3)
19.	Treatment of oral thrush.	160	D10
20.	Septicemia in newborn (neonatal sepsis)—causes, recognition, clinical features, investigations and management.	160	D11(RS2), J15(RS3), D17(RS3), J15
21.	Respiratory distress syndrome in the neonate—etiology, management.	165	J14(RS2), D17(RS3)
22.	Neonatal jaundice (physiological jaundice)—causes, treatment.	168	J13(RS2), D16(RS3), J02, J04, J16
23.	When do you suspect pathological jaundice in the neonate?	169	J17(RS3)
24.	Treatment of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia in newborn.	169	D10(RS2)
25.	Kernicterus.	170	D12
26.	Phototherapy (principle).	171	J10(RS2), J13(RS2), J08, J09
27.	Exchange transfusion.	172	D07, J08, D08
28.	Rh isoimmunization—prevention.	172	J15
29.	Tracheoesophageal fistula—classification and management.	172	D11
30.	Imperforate anus.	173	D12(RS2)
31.	Diaphragmatic hernia—clinical features and management.	174	J12(RS2), D03

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
32. Hypoglycemia in neonates—management.	175	317	J09(RS2), J17	
33. Clinical features of infant of diabetic mother.	176	318	J02	
Short Answers				
1. Normal variants of newborn baby.	—	—	D18(RS3)	
2. ABO incompatibility in newborns.	—	315	J13	
3. Contraindications for breastfeeding.	—	187	D03	
4. Bottle feeding (top feeding) in infants—hazards/diadvantages.	—	—	J14(RS2), J16, D16	
5. Burping.	—	186	D14	
6. Dehydration fever.	—	290	D01	
7. Six causes of preterm child.	—	283	J02	
8. Flat foot.	—	831	D14	
9. Umbilical hernia.	—	282	D14	
10. Apgar score.	127	275	J16(RS3), J17(RS3)	
11. Newborn resuscitation steps.	127	272	D01	
12. What are the contraindications of bag and mask ventilation during neonatal resuscitation?	130	272	D17(RS3), D07, J11	
13. Transitional diarrhea in the newborn.	136	280	D03	
14. Erythema toxicum.	136	280	D13	
15. Assessment of gestational age.	138	286	D03	
16. Caput succedaneum.	139	268	D13(RS2)	
17. Cephalhematoma.	139	268	D08(RS2), J05	
18. Tone assessment in an infant.	141	33	J15	
19. Enumerate the neonatal reflexes.	141	278	J16(RS3)	
20. Normal Moro's reflex.	141	278	D10(RS2), J12, D13	
21. Causes of hypothermia in newborns/preterm.	142	288	D15, J16	
22. Benefits of breastfeeding.	145	185	J15(RS3)	
23. Immunological properties of breast milk.	145	185	D10(RS2)	

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE
24.	What is nipple confusion?	147	— J09
25.	Colostrum.	147	185 J13, D14
26.	Composition of breast milk.	147	184 J10(RS2)
27.	Signs of good attachment.	147	291 J12
28.	Define prematurity. Enumerate the complications.	149	284 D16(RS3)
29.	Types of small for date babies.	150	284 J15
30.	Enumerate the complications seen in a small for gestation age neonate/ Handicaps in premature baby.	150	285 J17(RS3), J17
31.	Kangaroo mother care—three uses.	151	289 J18(RS3), J09, D15
32.	(Prolonged) neonatal physiological jaundice (in first day of life)—cause.	169	309 J14(RS2), J07
33.	Treatment of physiological jaundice in the newborn.	169	310 D03
34.	Phototherapy—indications, adverse effects.	171	310 J09(RS2), D13(RS2), D05, D07
35.	Exchange transfusion in neonates— indications.	172	312 D12
36.	Tracheoesophageal fistulas—types, recognition at birth.	172	819 D14(RS2), J15
37.	Imperforate anus.	173	823 D09(RS2)
38.	Diaphragmatic hernia—recognition at birth.	174	819 J09(RS2), J14(RS2)
39.	High-risk neonate.	175	321 J11(RS2), J11
40.	Clinical features of hypoglycemia in newborns.	176	317 J14

CHAPTER 9: **IMMUNIZATION AND** **IMMUNODEFICIENCY**

Long Essay

1. Discuss the immunology of immunization. Describe the IAP immunization schedule in detail.

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		GHAI	GUPTE
Short Essays			
1. Immunization against rubella (rubella vaccine).	—	165	J14(RS2), D05
2. Pulse polio immunization.	184	162	J13(RS2), J04
3. Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine.	185	160	D12, J16
4. Polio vaccine.	186	161	J16
5. Immunization schedule (at birth/in 1st year of life).	187	158	D09(RS2), D15(RS3), J07, D09
6. Injectable polio vaccine and vaccine associated poliomyelitis.	188	162	J17
7. Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) vaccine—side effects.	190	163	J09
8. Measles vaccine.	191	165	D15(RS3)
9. Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine.	192	166	D08
10. Intravenous immunoglobulins—uses in pediatric practice.	204	155	J07, J15
Short Answers			
1. Vaccines for swine flu.	—	—	J11
2. Atopy—definition, three features.	—	690	J02
3. Rubella vaccine.	—	165	D13(RS2)
4. BCG vaccine—complications.	186	160	D12(RS2), D17(RS3), D02, D04
5. Immunization schedule (in the first year).	187	158	D03
6. Vaccine vial monitor.	188	157	J13(RS2)
7. Oral polio vaccine—advantages.	188	162	J10(RS2), J13
8. Salk (inactivated/injectable) polio vaccine.	188	162	D09(RS2), D18(RS3), J12, D13
9. DPT vaccines—constituents, type, schedule, complications, contraindication.	189	163	D14(RS2), J17(RS3), J03, J05, D10
10. Pertussis vaccine—three adverse reactions.	190	—	J16

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
11.	Acellular pertussis vaccine.	190	—	D12(RS2), J15(RS3), D13
12.	Measles vaccine—complications.	191	165	D11(RS2), D01
13.	Hepatitis B vaccine—immunization schedule.	192	163	D07, J08
14.	Immunization of infants born to HbsAg + ve mother.	193	163	J13(RS2), J02
15.	Rotavirus vaccine.	194	165	J12(RS2), J15
16.	Human papillomavirus vaccine.	194	167	D10(RS2)
17.	Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccine.	195	168	D11
18.	Varicella vaccine.	196	166	J09(RS2)
19.	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> -B (Hib) vaccine—dosage schedule.	197	164	D08(RS2), J11(RS2)
20.	Cold chain in vaccine storage.	202	155	D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D06

CHAPTER 10:
INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

Long Essays

1. Describe the approach to a febrile child with fever of 8 days duration. Outline the management of typhoid fever.
2. A 6-month-old infant is brought with history of weakness of right lower limb with fever of 5 days. Discuss diagnosis, complications and management.
3. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management of diphtheria.
4. What is primary complex (Ghon's complex)? Discuss natural course of primary complex. How will you investigate and manage a child with primary complex?

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
5. Mention complications of tuberculosis in children. Discuss etiopathogenesis and clinical features of neurotuberculosis.	245	524	D12(RS2)
6. Discuss clinical features, diagnosis and management of childhood malaria.	256	379	J13
7. Name the diseases that can be vertically transmitted from the mother to the baby. Write the precautions and prophylactic measures you will recommend. Write the mode of transmission of HIV in children. Write the precaution and prophylactic measure to prevent mother to child transmission.	264, 224, 229	350	D05
8. Expand the term TORCH (toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, and herpes simplex virus) infections. Discuss clinical features of congenital rubella syndrome.	264	405, 338	J03

Short Essays

1. Difference between childhood and adult tuberculosis.	—	449	D15(RS3)
2. Chemoprophylaxis in tuberculosis.	—	453	J18(RS3)
3. Discuss Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) management of tuberculosis and mention indications for steroid therapy in childhood tuberculosis.	—	453	D14(RS2)
4. Differential diagnosis of maculopapular rash. List the complication of chickenpox.	208, 211	334	J14
5. Measles—clinical features, prevention, complications.	209	335	J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D06, D07, J08, D14
6. Measles rash—diagnosis and differential diagnosis.	210, 208	336	D14(RS2)
7. Roseola infantum.	212	341	D08
8. Hepatitis B—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment, prevention.	217	589	D11(RS2), D14(RS2)
9. Serology as an aid to diagnosis in hepatitis B infection.	217	591	J17(RS3)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
10.	Dengue fever—define, classify, ecological factors, transmission, management in children.	219	343	J15(RS3), J03, D09
11.	Dengue hemorrhagic fever—clinical features and management.	220	344	J09(RS2), J16(RS3), J06
12.	Pediatric acquired immune deficiency syndrome/HIV—transmission, clinical features, laboratory investigations, prevention of vertical (mother to child) transmission.	224	350	J10(RS2), J12(RS2), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D02, J03, J05, J16, J17
13.	Immunization of HIV infected child.	229	353	D14
14.	Management of persistent cough in an unimmunized child.	237	451	D11
15.	Pertussis—clinical features and complications.	237	365	J10(RS2)
16.	Enteric fever—clinical features, complications, laboratory investigations, management, prevention.	238	368	J09(RS2), D09(RS2), D12(RS2), D01, D02, J03, D04, D11
17.	Write interpretation of widal test.	239	369	J09
18.	Leptospirosis.	240	371	J12(RS2)
19.	(Progressive) primary complex.	244	446	D11(RS2), D06, D09, J17
20.	Laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis in children.	245	449	J11
21.	Acid-fast bacilli.	245	—	D13
22.	Tuberculin (Mantoux) test—interpretation, importance.	246	449	D10
23.	Write a note on transmission of malaria.	254	379	D01, D04
24.	Life cycle of malaria parasite (<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>).	255	379	J16(RS3), J04
25.	Clinical types of malaria and management of falciparum malaria.	256	381	J03

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
26. Cerebral malaria—clinical features, treatment, differential diagnosis.	256	381	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D10(RS2), J11(RS2), D17(RS3), J02, D03, D07, J14
27. Treatment of malaria (vivax malaria).	257	383	D09
28. Newer antimalarial drugs.	257	384	D14
29. Giardiasis—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	262	389	J11, J17
30. Congenital rubella syndrome—clinical features, prevention.	264	338	D16
31. Worm infestations.	265	395	D06

Short Answers

1. Tripod sign in poliomyelitis.	—	—	D11
2. Measles—immunization.	—	338	J04
3. Hepatitis B prevention.	—	591	D16(RS3)
4. Hepatitis A prevention.	—	591	J11(RS2)
5. Mop up immunization.	—	162	D12(RS2)
6. Koplik spots.	209	336	J04, D12
7. Measles—complications.	210	337	J14
8. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis.	210	544	D08
9. Mumps—three complications.	213	340	D15
10. Immunization of an infant born to HIV positive mother.	229	—	D16(RS3)
11. Prevention of HIV infection (mother to child transmission).	230	351	D08, J12, J13
12. Nevirapine.	230	352	D08(RS2)
13. Toxic shock syndrome.	235	359	J13(RS2)
14. Faecal diphtheria.	236	363	D16
15. Diphtheria—complications.	236	364	J07
16. Whooping cough (pertussis)—complications.	237	366	J12(RS2), D10
17. Widal test and its interpretation.	239	369	J15(RS3), D17(RS3)

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
18.	Typhoid—treatment (drugs used).	239	369	D06
19.	Progressive primary complex.	244	446	J15(RS3)
20.	Indications for work up of tuberculosis in a 2-year-old child.	245	446	J17(RS3)
21.	Mantoux (tuberculin) test in children—importance, three false negative causes.	246	449	D08(RS2), J16(RS3), D05, J09
22.	Corticoids in TB—indications and role.	248	—	J13(RS2), D01
23.	Side effects of antitubercular therapy.	249	453	J12
24.	Adverse effects of rifampicin.	249	453	D13(RS2)
25.	Complications of pyrazinamide.	249	453	J10
26.	Falciparum malaria—laboratory diagnosis, treatment.	256	383	J15(RS3)
27.	Peripheral smear examination in malaria.	256	383	D14(RS2)
28.	Artemisinin derivatives in malaria.	257	384	J14(RS2)
29.	Cerebral malaria—treatment.	258	384	D05
30.	Black water fever.	259	382	J18(RS3)
31.	Giardiasis—treatment.	263	389	D10
32.	Congenital rubella syndrome—four manifestations.	264	338	J10, J13
33.	Congenital syphilis—Hutchinson's triad.	265	407	J11
34.	Ascariasis (round worm)—diagnosis and treatment.	266	395	J09(RS2), D14(RS2), J07, D09
35.	Mention drugs used in worm infestation.	267	397	J16
36.	Filarial eradication.	268	401	J10(RS2)

CHAPTER 11:
DISEASES OF GASTROINTESTINAL
SYSTEM AND LIVER

Long Essays

1.	Acute watery diarrhea (gastroenteritis) in children (infancy)—causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, complications, assessment and management (child with severe dehydration).	287	550	D10(RS2), D18(RS3), J09, D14
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		GHAI	GUPTE	
2. What are the clinical features of shock in a 5-year-old child? Discuss the differential diagnosis. Outline the fluid therapy for a severely dehydrated child.		728, 289	553	J07
3. Portal hypertension—etiology, clinical features and management.	316	597		D09(RS2)

Short Essays

1. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis—diagnosis and treatment.	274	818	J11
2. Intussusception (clinical features).	283	821	J04
3. Chronic recurrent abdominal pain—causes and management.	285	—	D18(RS3)
4. Gastroenteritis (acute diarrhea)—complications.	287	550	J12(RS2), J10
5. Mention the fluid and electrolyte disturbance in severe dehydration secondary to diarrhea and its management.	288	553	J14
6. Assessment of dehydration in an infant.	288	554	D13(RS2), J05, D09
7. Oral rehydration therapy.	289	560	J13
8. Oral rehydration solution (ORS) WHO—composition and administration advice.	289	560	D01, D04, D05
9. Write a note on ReSoMal and plan 'B' management of dehydration.	290	555	J18(RS3)
10. Management of some dehydration (in 2 years old child/child weighing 6 kg) in diarrhea—plan B.	290	555	D13(RS2), D03, J10, D12, D15
11. Home management of acute diarrhea.	290	555	D02
12. Management of severe dehydration—plan C.	290	555	J11(RS2)
13. Bacillary dysentery—causes and management.	292	558	J03
14. Persistent diarrhea.	293	562	D12(RS2)
15. Emergency management of hematemesis in portal hypertension.	303	582	D13
16. Hepatomegaly—causes.	307	602	D09(RS2)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
17.	Causes of acute liver cell failure in children.	311	592	J06
18.	Cirrhosis—causes and clinical features.	313	—	J09(RS2), J13(RS2)
19.	Portal hypertension in children—etiology, investigations, management of complications (hematemesis).	316, 303	597	J15(RS3), J08, J16
20.	Wilson disease.	322	595	J08
21.	Biliary atresia.	325	314	D12(RS2)
22.	Causes of prolonged cholestatic jaundice.	326	599	J09(RS2)

Short Answers

1.	Liver span.	—	31	D15
2.	Contraindications of ORS.	—	—	
3.	Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis—diagnosis, metabolic derangements.	274	818	D15(RS3), D10
4.	Clinical features of severe hyponatremic dehydration.	287	—	D17(RS3)
5.	Assessment of dehydration.	288	554	J08
6.	WHO Oral rehydration solution—composition (electrolyte content in milliequivalents), contraindications.	289	560	D08(RS2), J09(RS2), D07, D16
7.	Low osmolar oral rehydration salt (ORS).	289	560	J10(RS2), D12,
8.	Plan "A" management of dehydration in a 2-year-old child.	290	555	D16(RS3)
9.	Plan—B management of diarrhea (some dehydration)—principles.	290	555	D12(RS2), J03, J12
10.	Management of severe dehydration (diarrhea).	290	555	J04, D06
11.	Indications of antimicrobials in diarrhea.	292	555	J10
12.	Dysentery—definition, drugs in bacillary dysentery.	292	558	J02
13.	Management of persistent diarrhea.	293	562	D11
14.	Nutritional recovery syndrome.	293	219	D12(RS2)
15.	Hepatosplenomegaly with anemia in children—causes.	307	602	J14

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
16.	Laboratory investigations in acute hepatic failure.	310	592	J17
17.	Chronic liver disease—signs.	313	593	J10
18.	Asterixis (metabolic flap).	314	592	J15
19.	Puddle sign.	315	—	D11(RS2)
20.	Clinical features (major symptoms and signs) of portal hypertension.	317	597	D15(RS3), D03
21.	Fatty liver in children—causes.	323	—	D10
22.	Biliary atresia.	325	314	J10
23.	Stool in prolonged cholestatic jaundice of newborn.	325	599	J13(RS2)

CHAPTER 12: HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Long Essays

1. Define anemia. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, management and preventive strategies of iron deficiency anemia in children. 329, 333 633 D01, D04, D16
2. What are the causes of hypochromic microcytic anemia? Outline the clinical features and management of it. 333 634 J09
3. Hemolytic anemia—classification, clinical features of thalassemia. 336 639 J02

Short Essays

1. Management of dimorphic anemia. — — J14
2. Vaccination for thalassemic child. — — D01, D04
3. Laboratory workup of nutritional anemia in children. 330 — J17(RS3), J11
4. Significance of peripheral smear. 331 871 D14
5. Classification of anemia in children. 331 634 D03
6. Microcytic hypochromic anemia. 333 634 D06
7. Dietary sources of iron. 333 — J06
8. Iron deficiency anemia in children—causes, clinical features and treatment. 333 634 J10(RS2)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
9.	Megaloblastic anemia—causes and clinical features.	334	638	D13(RS2), J03
10.	Hemolytic anemias (hemolysis)—laboratory diagnosis (peripheral smear).	336	639	J12, J15, D16
11.	Hereditary (congenital) spherocytosis.	337	640	D12(RS2)
12.	Thalassemia (major/trait)—clinical features, management.	339	641	J11(RS2), J04, D12
13.	Iron overload in chronically transfused—causes, clinical features and management.	341	643	D16
14.	Chelation therapy in thalassemia.	341	644	J17
15.	Iron chelating agents.	341	644	J14(RS2)
16.	Sickle cell anemia—clinical features (crisis).	342	644	D08(RS2), D11, D16
17.	Discuss the approach to a child with bleeding—diathesis.	347	650	D10(RS2), D18(RS3)
18.	Acute immune thrombocytopenic purpura/idiopathic thrombocytopenia (ITP)—clinical features and treatment.	349	654	D02, D14
19.	Hemophilia—clinical features and diagnosis (approach).	351	653	D13, J14
20.	Disseminated intravascular coagulation.	351	651	J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1.	Laboratory investigations suggestive of response to iron therapy.	—	—	J17
2.	Capillary filling time.	—	—	D11(RS2)
3.	RBC indices.	330	871	J18(RS3)
4.	Nonresponsive to iron therapy in a case of anemia.	333	636	D13
5.	Serum ferritin.	333	—	D12
6.	Dietary sources for iron.	333	—	J10
7.	Koilonychia	333	634	D15
8.	Iron deficiency anemia—investigations (peripheral smear findings), treatment.	333	634	J11(RS2), D16(RS3), J03, D03, D09, J16
9.	Megaloblastic anemia.	334	638	D18(RS3)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
10.	Hemolytic anemia—peripheral smear findings.	336	639	D16(RS3)
11.	Mention the drugs contraindicated in G6PD deficiency.	338	646	J14
12.	Hemolytic (thalassemic) facies.	339	641	D11(RS2), J13(RS2), D10
13.	Beta thalassemia major—laboratory diagnosis (peripheral smear finding), treatment.	340	641	J12(RS2), J14(RS2), D02, D04, J07
14.	Name complications of sickle cell anemia.	342	645	J18(RS3)
15.	Aplastic anemia—causes.	345	648	J10(RS2)
16.	Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)—treatment.	350	654	J12(RS2)
17.	Hemophilia A—treatment.	351	653	D16

CHAPTER 13: DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Short Essays

1. Allergic rhinitis—clinical features.
2. Tonsillectomy in children—indications.
3. (Congenital laryngeal) stridor.
4. Laryngomalacia.

Short Answers

1. Otitis media—clinical features, six complications.
2. Epistaxis—causes.
3. Stridor.

CHAPTER 14: DISORDERS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Long Essays

1. Pneumonia in children—classify, etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management. Add a note on acute respiratory infection (ARI) control program.

Contd... —

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
2.	Write about ARI control program. Discuss management of croup.	380, 376	432	J13(RS2)
3.	What is acute respiratory infection control program? Describe clinical features of pneumonic consolidation caused by <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> and its complications and treatment.	380, 379	435	J15(RS3)
4.	Acute bronchiolitis in children—etiology, clinical features, management and complications.	380	433	J11(RS2), D08, D14
5.	Bronchial asthma—define, predisposing factors, management of acute severe asthma.	382	441	J10
6.	Empyema in children—etiology, clinical features and management.	391	440	J15

Short Essays

1.	Pleural effusion in children—causes.	—	439	D09(RS2)
2.	Causes of recurrent or persistent cough in a 5-year-old child.	372	427	J06
3.	Wheezing in children—causes.	373	428	J09
4.	Epiglottitis.	376	432	J18(RS3)
5.	Croup—management.	376	432	D15
6.	Pneumonias in children—classification, management.	377	434	D08(RS2), J09(RS2), D01, D04
7.	Bacterial pneumonia—clinical features and complications.	377	435	D18(RS3)
8.	Management of staphylococcal pneumonia.	378	437	J08
9.	Antistaphylococcal agents.	378	437	D13
10.	Classification of ARI in children.	380	—	J03
11.	Bronchiolitis—clinical features and diagnosis.	381	433	J05
12.	Clinical features of acute severe asthma and management of status asthmaticus.	382	442	J18(RS3)
13.	Bronchial asthma—complications.	382	441	D02
14.	Treatment of a child with acute severe asthma.	389	443	D09(RS2), D16(RS3), J12

Contd... —

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
15. Status asthmaticus (acute attack of bronchial asthma)—management.	389	445	D10(RS2), D03, D07
16. Foreign body aspiration—diagnosis (radiological findings) and management.	390	432	D18(RS3), D03
17. What are the common suppurative lung diseases in children? What are the signs and symptoms of bronchiectasis in children?	391	438	J15(RS3)
18. Bronchiectasis—definition and pathology.	391	438	J02
19. Evaluation of children with chronic persistent cough.	390	—	J11
20. Empyema (thoracis)—management.	392	440	D12(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Management of <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia.	—	—	J16
2. Bronchial breathing.	—	—	D11(RS2), J10
3. Whispering pectoriloquy.	—	—	J08
4. Pleural rub.	—	439	D15
5. Characteristics of pleural fluid in transudative pleural effusion.	—	439	D07
6. Epiglottitis—etiology and clinical features.	376	432	D17(RS3)
7. Etiology of recurrent respiratory infections in children (any six).	376	455	D14(RS2)
8. Etiological agents of pneumonia in children.	377	434	J03
9. When do you suspect severe pneumonia in a 10 months child? Write about the initial management.	377	435	J17(RS3)
10. Signs and symptoms of very severe pneumonia.	377	435	J06
11. Clinical features of lobar pneumonia.	377	435	D12
12. Indications for antibiotics in ARI.	380	—	J04
13. Classification of respiratory distress according to the ARI control program.	380	—	D15(RS3)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE
14. Acute bronchiolitis—etiological factors, management.	380	433	D06, D09, J10, J17
15. Inhaler therapy.	385	443	J13
16. Status asthmaticus (acute severe asthma)—management.	389	445	D05, J08
17. Bronchiectasis—etiology.	391	438	D02, D04, J08, D08
18. Empyema—treatment.	391	440	J12(RS2)

CHAPTER 15:
DISORDERS OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Long Essays

1. Congestive cardiac failure in children—etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management.	394	464	J03, D16
2. Classify cyanotic congenital heart diseases in children. Fallot's tetralogy—clinical features, investigations and management (of hypercyanotic spells).	402, 417	468, 473	J15(RS3)
3. Acute rheumatic carditis (rheumatic fever) in a 7-year-old child—etiopathogenesis, Clinical features, management, prophylaxis.	430	483	J18(RS3), D03

Short Essays

1. Congestive cardiac failure (CCF)—causes in infants/older children, (principles of) management (drugs used).	394	464	J09(RS2), J13(RS2), J18(RS3), D01, J06, D04, J11, J12
2. Fetal circulation.	399	463	D13
3. Classify congenital heart disease. Management of congestive heart failure.	402, 395	467, 465	J14
4. Cyanotic spells (etiology, clinical features and management).	408	106	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), D07, J08, D13, J16
5. Atrial septal defect—hemodynamics and clinical manifestations.	409	470	D12(RS2)

Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE	
6.	Ventricular septal defect (below 1 year of age)—hemodynamics, clinical features, complications.	411	469	J11(RS2), J17(RS3), J09, D12, J13
7.	Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)—hemodynamics, clinical features, complications, management and ductus dependent cardiac lesions.	414	472	D09(RS2), J10(RS2), J05, J15
8.	Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)—components, hemodynamics, clinical features (in first 5 years of life), radiological findings and management (of cyanotic spells).	417	473	D14(RS2), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D09, D15
9.	Rheumatic carditis (fever)—signs and symptoms, John's diagnostic criteria, (medical) management, prophylaxis.	430	483	J10(RS2), J12(RS2), J15(RS3), J07, J08, D14, D15, J17
10.	Infective endocarditis—clinical features, prophylaxis (in rheumatic and congenital heart disease).	439	492	J09(RS2), D10
11.	Management of subacute bacterial endocarditis (SABE).	441	—	J02

Short Answers

1.	Digital (Differential) clubbing.	—	25	J10(RS2), D11(RS2), J12
2.	Myocarditis—clinical signs.	—	496	J04
3.	Congestive heart failure in infants—clinical features/signs (recognition).	395	464	J15(RS3), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), D11, D14
4.	Digitalisation in children.	397	465	J13(RS2), J04
5.	Nada's criterias for congenital heart diseases.	403	461	J16(RS3)
6.	Central cyanosis—causes.	404	23	D09(RS2), J11(RS2)
7.	Second heart sound splitting.	405	29	D11(RS2)
8.	Acute cyanotic spells—management (two drugs used).	408	106	J12(RS2), D03, D05

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
9. Ventricular septal defect—any three complications.	413	470	D15(RS3)
10. Continuous murmur—six causes.	415	31	D15, J16
11. Fallot's tetralogy—components, clinical manifestations.	417	473	D13, D16
12. Uses of propranolol in pediatrics.	419	501	J07
13. Differential cyanosis.	425	23	D12(RS2), D13(RS2)
14. Rheumatic carditis.	430	483	D06
15. Modified Jones criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever (essential).	432	484	D10(RS2), D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), J17(RS3), J05, D07
16. Erythema marginatum.	433	485	D08(RS2)
17. Antistreptolysin titer.	433	486	J13
18. Rheumatic fever—primary prevention.	434	488	J09, D11
19. Roth spots.	440	493	D09(RS2)
20. Pericardial effusion—causes.	445	—	D08(RS2)
21. Pulsus paradoxus.	446	495	J17

CHAPTER 16:
DISORDERS OF KIDNEY AND URINARY
TRACT

Long Essays

1. How do you detect gross proteinuria? Discuss causes and management of minimal change disease.	468, 472	615, 626	J12
2. Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis—nephritogenic strains of streptococci, predisposing factors, clinical features, complications and management (of acute nephritis).	469	618	J09(RS2), J08
3. Discuss approach towards a child who is 3 years old coming with hematuria and management of acute glomerular nephritis.	469	618	J17(RS3)

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
4.	Nephrotic syndrome in children— etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory diagnosis and management. How would you manage a child with minimal change?	472	626	J11(RS2)
5.	Define severe malnutrition. List the causes of edema in a 4-year-old child. Outline the management of first attack of nephrotic syndrome.	93, 474	628	J07
6.	Urinary tract infections (1 year old child)—etiopathogenesis (causative organism, predisposing factors), clinical features, diagnosis and management.	478	616	J02, J17

Short Essays

1.	Evaluation of a child with hematuria.	466	615	J11
2.	Post-streptococcal (acute) glomerulonephritis—etiopathogenesis and management.	469	618	J10(RS2), D03, J06, D15, J16
3.	Acute nephritis—management.	470	619	D16
4.	Nephrotic syndrome—define, classify, histopathological changes, complications, diagnosis/investigations (urinary and biochemical changes) and management (drugs used).	472	626	J15(RS3), J16(RS3), J04, J10
5.	Minimal lesion nephrotic syndrome— pathogenesis, treatment.	472	626	D08(RS2), D13
6.	(Recurrent) Urinary tract infection in children—causes, investigations (in 2 years old boy) and treatment.	478	616	J12(RS2), D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D16(RS3), J05, J12
7.	Vesicoureteric reflux—management.	480	—	J13(RS2), D11
8.	What are the differences between prerenal and intrinsic renal failure.	482	—	D10(RS2)
9.	Nocturnal enuresis—causes and management.	499	105	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), J05, J13
10.	Obstructive uropathy.	500	614	D12

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		GHAI	GUPTE
Short Answers			
1. Hematuria.	466	615	J06
2. Proteinuria.	468	614	D14
3. Albuminuria.	468	615	D08
4. Acute glomerulonephritis—urinary findings (urinary sediments)/treatment.	469	618	D15(RS3), D01, D06, J09, D09, J15
5. Nephrotic syndrome—define, urine examination, complications.	472	626	J14(RS2), J17(RS3), J18(RS3), D02, D04, D07, D10, J13, J14
6. Management of minimal change nephrotic syndrome.	474	628	D18(RS3)
7. (Recurrent) Urinary tract infections—investigations (urinary findings).	479	616	J11(RS2), D17(RS3), J03
8. Hemolytic uremic syndrome.	487	625	J08
9. Primary nocturnal enuresis—define, management (drugs used).	499	105	J14(RS2), J16(RS3), D14

CHAPTER 17:

ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC DISORDERS

Long Essay

1. Congenital Hypothyroidism—clinical features, investigations and management.

511 742 D09(RS2),
D13(RS2),
D01, D04

Short Essays

1. Congenital hypothyroidism (cretinism)—etiology, clinical feature, laboratory diagnosis and management.
2. Juvenile hypothyroidism—features.
3. Goiter.
4. Obesity.

511 742 J11(RS2),
D05, J11,
J15

513 744 D10, D14

513 745 J13

524 74 J13

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
5. Juvenile diabetic mellitus—clinical features.		542	755	D13
6. Juvenile diabetic ketoacidosis—clinical features, investigations and management (fluid therapy).		546	756	J10(RS2), D11(RS2), D15(RS3), J12, J14

Short Answers

1. Congenital hypothyroidism in a term neonate—diagnosis (clinical features).	511	742	D14(RS2), D15(RS3), J17(RS3)
2. Hypothyroidism—clinical features, investigations, treatments.	511	744	J10(RS2), J12(RS2), D18(RS3)
3. Three clinical markers of pathologic obesity.	525	74	J15
4. Kussmaul's breathing.	546	23	J15
5. Diabetic ketoacidosis—management.	546	756	D06

CHAPTER 18:
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
Long Essays

1. List out common developmental milestones up to 2 years of age. Outline the important causes of mental retardation and management of any one condition.	—	84, 515	D06
2. Discuss the etiology of convulsions in children. Write a note on management of status epilepticus.	553	535, 538	J14
3. Purulent (pyogenic) meningitis (in a 2-year-old child)—etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management.	561	523	J12(RS2), D18(RS3), D03, D10, D11, D13
4. Tuberculous meningitis—etiology, pathogenesis, stages, clinical features, diagnosis and the management.	562	524	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), J04, D15, J16
5. Cerebral palsy—define, etiological factors, classification and management.	564	520	J08

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		GHAI	GUPTE	
6. Hydrocephalus—etiology, clinical features and management.	578	529	D11(RS2)	
Short Essays				
1. Japanese B encephalitis (ecological factors).	—	348	D02	
2. Encephalitis—complications.	—	528	D09(RS2)	
3. Pseudotumor cerebri.	—	510	J07	
4. Infantile hemiplegia—causes.	—	511	J07	
5. Cerebral edema.	548	—	J12(RS2)	
6. Status epilepticus—management.	553	538	J17(RS3), J13	
7. Neonatal seizures—causes and treatment.	553	316	D13(RS2), J18(RS3), J05	
8. (Typical) Febrile seizures—define, clinical features (characteristics) and management.	554	535	D09(RS2), D10(RS2), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D05, D10, J15	
9. Absence seizures.	555	541	J10(RS2)	
10. Spina bifida.	557	508	J13(RS2)	
11. Dermatological manifestations of different neurocutaneous syndromes.	558	—	J12	
12. Pyogenic meningitis—cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) findings, (long-term) complications.	561	523	D13(RS2), D15(RS3), J08	
13. Tubercular meningitis—stages, clinical manifestations in each stage, complications, CSF findings, treatment.	562	524	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), D17(RS3), D11	
14. Reye's syndrome—clinical presentation.	564	606	D16	
15. Cerebral palsy—causes, classification, clinical features (quadriplegic cerebral palsy), comorbidities, complications, team approach, intervention.	564	520	D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), D08, J15, D16	

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	GHAI	GUPTA	
16. Hydrocephalus—causes, clinical features.	578	529	D08(RS2)
17. Evaluation of a comatose child.	579	542	J11
Short Answers			
1. Beevor's sign.	—	—	D15
2. Crossed hemiplegia.	—	—	D15
3. Viral meningitis—CSF findings.	—	—	D12
4. Normal CSF—composition.	—	899	D08(RS2), D18(RS3)
5. Kernig's sign.	—	523	D05
6. Encephalitis—CSF findings.	—	528	J03
7. Pseudotumor cerebri.	—	510	D13(RS2)
8. (Typical/atypical) febrile convulsions/ seizures—clinical features, management, prophylaxis.	554	535	J12(RS2), J18(RS3), D03, J05, J07, D08, D12, D16
9. Criteria for diagnosing febrile seizure.	554	535	J17
10. Three external markers of neurocutaneous syndromes.	558	—	D15
11. Pyogenic (bacterial) meningitis— etiologic organisms, symptoms and signs (child less than 1 year), CSF findings (partially treated), complications.	561	523	D16(RS3), J18(RS3), J04, J05, J07, D07, D09, D16
12. Tuberculous meningitis—CSF findings, drug therapy.	562	524	J15(RS3), D02, D04, J07
13. Cerebral palsy—define, classification.	564	520	J12(RS2)
14. Chorea—define, center in the brain, causes.	569	485	D09, J12
15. Sydenham chorea.	569	485	D12(RS2)
16. Macewen's sign.	575	530	J17
17. Pupillary signs in coma.	579	542	J06
18. Phenobarbitone—indications and contraindications, adverse effects.	763	540	D14

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		GHAI	GUPTE
19. Phenytoin toxicity.	763	540	D09(RS2)
20. Sodium valproate—use, side effects.	764	540	J09(RS2), J06

CHAPTER 19: NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS

Short Essays

1. Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP). 586 333 J16
2. Acute flaccid paralysis surveillance. 586 333 J05
3. Acute generalized flaccid paralysis (floppy infant). 586 791 J10(RS2),
J13(RS2)
4. Differential diagnosis of in a floppy infant. 586 792 D05

Short Answers

1. Acute flaccid paralysis—write six main causes. 586 333 J15(RS3)
2. Laboratory diagnosis of Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). 590 787 J11

CHAPTER 20: CHILDHOOD MALIGNANCIES

Long Essay

1. A 2-year-old child presented with hepatosplenomegaly, severe anemia and bleeding manifestations. Discuss the differential diagnosis and investigations to come to a diagnosis. Outline the management of acute lymphatic leukemia.

Short Essays

1. What is the most common type of leukemia in children? Write the clinical features and mention the drugs used for its treatment. 593 665 J15(RS3)
2. Acute leukemia—clinical features. 594 666 D16
3. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)—classify, laboratory investigation and management. 595 666 D09(RS2),
J16(RS3),
D02, J03,
J16
4. Principles of leukemia management. 598 667 J18(RS3)
5. Neuroblastoma—clinical features. 611 672 D12(RS2)

Contd... —

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
Short Answers			
1. Leukemia—define, predisposing factors.	593	665	D01, D08
2. Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL)— clinical features, peripheral smear findings.	597	666	J09(RS2), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), J05, J06, J14
3. Chronic myeloid leukemia—peripheral blood picture.	601	668	J04
4. Wilms tumor—clinical features.	609	671	J13(RS2), J08
5. Investigations in suspected neuroblastoma.	611	672	J18(RS3)

CHAPTER 21: **RHEUMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS**

Short Essays

1. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA)— investigations, management (drugs used).	622	696	J02, D02, J06, D11
2. Kawasaki disease.	627	700	J08

Short Answers

1. Juvenile rheumatoid (chronic) arthritis—joint involvement.	622	696	D15(RS3), D06, J10
2. Diagnosis of systemic onset juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.	622	—	D17(RS3)

CHAPTER 22: **GENETIC DISORDERS**

Short Essays

1. Down's syndrome (Trisomy-21)— clinical features, chromosomal abnormalities, antenatal diagnosis, genetic counseling.	635	518	J11(RS2), J14(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J02, J04, D05, J07, D07, J09
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Contd...

		GHAI	GUPTE
2. Turner syndrome.	637	767	D08
3. Klinefelter's syndrome.	638	767	D15
4. X-linked inheritance.	640	762	D12

Short Answers

1. Down's syndrome—chromosomal types/defects, clinical features (facial features), antenatal screening.	635	518	J06, D06, J16
2. Name three autosomal dominant disorders.	639	762	D07
3. Genetic counseling in hemophilia.	643	770	D14(RS2)

**CHAPTER 23:
INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM****Short Essay**

1. Lactose intolerance.	—	572	D13(RS2)
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Short Answers

1. Lactose intolerance.	—	572	D05
2. Diet in lactose intolerance.	—	572	J17

**CHAPTER 24:
EYE DISORDERS****Short Answer**

1. Congenital cataracts.	665	802	J06
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**CHAPTER 25:
SKIN DISORDERS****Long Essay**

1. What are the lesions in a newborn, which resolve spontaneously? What is baby friendly hospital initiative?	—	147	D06
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Short Essays

1. Urticaria.	—	710	J13(RS2)
2. Describe Mongolian spots.	678	23	D10
3. Scabies in children—management.	700	707	J15, J17

Contd... —

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	GHAI	GUPTE	
Short Answers			
1. Acute urticaria—management.	—	710	J09
2. Erythema nodosum.	—	718	D09(RS2), D13(RS2)
3. Mongolian spot.	678	23	D15(RS3)
4. Scabies—treatment.	700	707	D08, J09
CHAPTER 26: POISONING, INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS			
Short Essays			
1. Salicylate poisoning.	—	728	J09(RS2)
2. General principles of management of poisoning.	708	723	J14
3. Kerosene poisoning.	712	726	D08(RS2), D05
4. Organophosphorus poisoning—clinical features of and treatment.	714	727	D13(RS2), J12
5. Snakebite in children—treatment.	716	734	J11(RS2), J13(RS2), J16(RS3), D07
6. Scorpion sting—management.	718	735	D11(RS2), D03, D15
Short Answers			
1. Phenobarbitone poisoning—management.	—	728	D02, D04
2. Prevention of poisoning in children.	—	726	D10(RS2), D14(RS2)
3. Methods available to remove poison.	710	723	J02
4. Hydrocarbon poisoning (accidental kerosene ingestion)—management.	712	726	D16(RS3), D09
5. Paracetamol poisoning.	715	728	D09(RS2)
6. Management of snake bite.	717	734	D18(RS3)
7. Scorpion sting—clinical features, management (drug of choice and its dosage).	718	735	J12(RS2), J03, J07, J11, D12

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GHAI GUPTE

**CHAPTER 27:
PEDIATRIC CRITICAL CARE****Long Essay**

1. Define shock and classify shock. 727 302 J16(RS3),
Discuss the pathogenesis and
management of hypovolemic shock/
septic shock. J14

Short Essay

1. Iron poisoning—management. 735 729 J10

Short Answers

1. Signs of shock. 728 303 D05
2. Complications of blood transfusion. 734 — J14

**CHAPTER 28:
COMMON MEDICAL PROCEDURES****Short Essay**

1. Bone marrow examination in children— 744 — J04
indications.

Short Answers

1. Sites of intraosseous in fusion. — 861 J11
2. Common foreign bodies. 736 432 J11
3. How do you introduce the nasogastric 737 273 D02, D04
tube in children?
4. How will you do lumbar puncture? 740 862 D09
5. Liver biopsy—indications. 744 864 J09

**CHAPTER 29:
RATIONAL DRUG THERAPY****Short Essays**

1. Phenytoin sodium—indications and 747 540 D17(RS3)
toxicity.
2. Antisnake venom. 757 735 D12

Short Answers

1. Methotrexate—six complications. — — J02
2. Vincristine therapy—complications. — — D03
3. Usage of aspirin in pediatric practice. 746 889 J12

Contd... —

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		GHAI	GUPTE
4.	Penicillin—mechanism of action, side effects.	748	— D02, D04, D09
5.	Cephalosporins.	748	— D09(RS2)
6.	Aminoglycosides—four adverse reactions.	748	— J03
7.	Co-trimoxazole—mechanism of action and side effects.	751	— D02, D04
8.	Vancomycin.	752	896 J08
9.	Uses of chloroquine in pediatric practice.	753	383 D11
10.	Albendazole.	753	889 D13
11.	Acyclovir.	754	889 D18(RS3)
12.	Anti-snake venom dose.	757	735 J06
13.	Budesonide.	758	— D12(RS2)
14.	Ipratropium bromide.	758	— J13(RS2)
15.	Digoxin in cardiac failure.	759	465 J10(RS2)
16.	Digoxin—dose, toxicity (side effects).	759	465 D08(RS2), J03, D11
17.	Indications for furosemide.	759	— J17
18.	Uses of acetazolamide in pediatrics.	759	889 D10(RS2)
19.	Steroids in pediatric practice—uses (indications).	760	— D10(RS2), D07
20.	Indications for desmopressin.	761	106 J18(RS3)

CHAPTER 30: INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Long Essays

1. What is neonatal mortality rate? What are the main causes of neonatal mortality? What are the measures to be taken to prevent neonatal mortality. — 11 J12
2. What is the perinatal mortality rate? Describe the factors responsible for perinatal mortality in India. — 11 D15(RS3)
3. What is the extended perinatal mortality rate (EPMR)? What measures can be taken to reduce EPMR in India? — — D14(RS2)

Contd...

	GHAI	GUPTE	
4. Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI)—components and role in reducing mortality in children.	766	146	J14(RS2), D17(RS3)

Short Essays

1. Infant mortality rate—define and factors affecting. — 10 D11(RS2),
J17(RS3),
D07
2. Perinatal mortality rate (PMR)—causes, interventions to reduce. — 11 D02, J07,
D10
3. Neonatal mortality rate—interventions to reduce. — 11 J03
4. Under five mortality rate. — — D16(RS3)
5. IMNCI food box for 1–2 years old child (feeding recommendations). — — J12

Short Answers

1. Infant mortality rate—define and four causes. — 10 J15(RS3),
D01, J04,
J05
2. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)—four causes. — 11 J02
3. Define perinatal mortality. What is perinatal mortality rate? Mention two/three important causes. Mention the PMR in our country. — 11 J16(RS3),
J14
4. What is IMNCI and what is its aim? 766 146 J11

CHAPTER 31:
RIGHTS OF CHILDREN
Short Answer

1. Child labor. 788 139 D05

MISCELLANEOUS**Short Essays**

1. Write about acute diarrhoeal disease control program. — — J17(RS3)
2. Importance of well baby clinic. — — J09
3. Delayed closure of anterior fontanel. — — D08

Contd... —

Contd...

	GHAI	GUPTE	
4. Ehrlich's aldehyde test.	—	—	J10
5. Miliary mottling in X-ray chest.	—	—	J13
6. Paediatric goals of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).	—	138	D08(RS2)
7. Write a few lines about reproductive and child health (RCH) program.	—	146	D09
8. Baby friendly hospital initiative (BFHI).	—	147	J12(RS2), J14
9. Erb's palsy—clinical features and management.	—	268	D03
10. Klumpke's palsy.	—	268	D08
11. Discuss the etiology and management of a 10-year-old boy with upper gastrointestinal bleeding.	—	582	D08, J12
12. Mendelian inheritance.	—	762	J13

Short Answers

1. Hypersplenism in chronically transfused children.	—	—	D12(RS2)
2. Septic screen.	—	—	J06
3. Fouchet's test.	—	—	J08
4. Three causes of elevated serum cholesterol.	—	—	D08(RS2)
5. What is reverse cold chain?	—	—	J09
6. Clinical assessment and classification of pallor.	—	—	D11
7. Hoffman's sign.	—	—	J15
8. Bulging anterior fontanel.	—	—	D12
9. Causes of delayed closure of anterior fontanel.	—	—	J16
10. Pediatric component of RCH program.	—	146	D01
11. Baby friendly hospital initiative.	—	147	D11
12. Erb's palsy.	—	268	J10(RS2)
13. Klumpke's paralysis.	—	268	J11(RS2)
14. Three cause of papilledema.	—	805	D11(RS2)
15. Gray baby syndrome.	—	881	D08

2

GENERAL
MEDICINE

REFERENCES

1. Stuart H Ralston, et al (**DVDSN**): Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine, 23rd Edition, Churchill Livingstone, ₹1800/-
2. K George Mathew and Praveen Aggarwal (**GRGM**): Prep Manual for Undergraduates—Medicine, 5th Edition, Elsevier Medical Sciences, New Delhi, ₹ 895/-

COURSE CONTENTS

GENERAL MEDICINE

Clinical Methods in the Practice of Medicine

- Clinical approach to the patient: The art of medicine, doctor-patient relationship, communication skill and doctor's responsibilities
- Clinical approach to disease and care of patient; diagnostic possibilities based on interpretation of history, physical findings and laboratory investigations and principles of rational management.

Common Symptoms of Disease

- Pain: Pathophysiology, clinical types, assessment and management
- Fever: Pathophysiology of heat regulation, its disturbances, clinical types, clinical assessment and management
- Cough, expectoration and hemoptysis
- Dyspnea, tachypnea, and cyanosis
- Common urinary symptoms including dysuria, oliguria, nocturia, polyuria, incontinence and enuresis
- Edema and anasarca
- Shock and cardiovascular collapse
- Cardiac murmurs: Functional and organic
- Anorexia, nausea and vomiting
- Constipation and diarrhea
- Hematemesis, melena and hematochezia
- Jaundice and hepatomegaly
- Abdominal swelling and ascites
- Weight loss and weight gain
- Fainting, syncope and seizures; headache, dizziness and vertigo
- Paralysis, movement disorders and disorders of gait
- Coma and other disturbances of consciousness
- Pallor and bleeding
- Enlargement of lymph nodes and spleen
- Joint pain and pain in the extremities and back.

Nutrition/Exposure to Physical and Chemical Agents

- Nutrition and dietary management
 - i. Nutritional requirements
 - ii. Protein-calorie malnutrition in adults
 - iii. Obesity
 - iv. Vitamin deficiency and excess.
- Fluid and electrolyte balance; acidosis and alkalosis in particular relevance to vomiting diarrhea, uremia and diabetic ketoacidosis
- Poisoning: Phenobarbitone, organophosphorus compounds, sedative/hypnotic and other common poisons in the locality
- Acute and chronic effects of alcohol and their management

- Venoms, stings, insect bites: Poisonous snakes, insects and scorpions
- Disturbances of temperature: Heat stroke, heat exhaustion and cold exposure
- Drowning, electrocution and radiation hazards.

Infections

- Approach to infectious diseases, diagnostic therapeutic principles
- General principles of rational use of antibiotics and other chemotherapy against the following:
 - i. Common gram-positive infections.
 - ii. Common gram-negative infections.
 - iii. Enteric fever.
 - iv. Cholera, gastroenteritis, food poisoning and dysentery.
 - v. Influenza and other common viral respiratory infections.
 - vi. Rabies.
 - vii. Tetanus.
 - viii. Herpes simplex and herpes zoster.
 - ix. Amebiasis and worm infestations.
 - x. Malaria, filariasis, leishmaniasis.
 - xi. Common exanthemata.
 - xii. HIV infections and infections in the immunocompromised conditions.
 - xiii. Common sexually transmitted diseases.
 - xiv. Common fungal infections.
 - xv. Viral encephalitis.
 - xvi. Tuberculosis.
 - xvii. Leprosy.
 - xviii. Infectious mononucleosis.
 - xix. Brucellosis.

Hematology

- Definition, prevalence, etiological factor, pathophysiology, pathology, recognition, investigation and principles of treatment of:
 - i. Anemias: Iron deficiency, megaloblastic and common hemolytic anemias (thalassemia, sickle cell and acquired hemolytic).
 - ii. Common bleeding disorders (thrombocytopenia and hemophilia).
 - iii. Agranulocytosis and aplastic anemia.
- Leukemias
- Lymphomas
- Blood group and transfusion: Major blood group systems and histocompatibility complex, concepts of transfusion and component therapy; indications for transfusion therapy, precautions to be taken during blood transfusion, hazards of transfusion and safe handling of blood and blood products.

Respiratory System

- Physiology and diagnostic methods: Sputum examination, chest X-ray, pulmonary function tests and bronchoscopy
- Upper respiratory infections
- Pneumonias
- Bronchial asthma and tropical eosinophilia

- Chronic obstructive airway disease and cor pulmonale
- Acute and chronic respiratory failure
- Disease of pleura: Effusion, empyema, pneumothorax
- Pulmonary tuberculosis
- Neoplasms of lung
- Common occupational lung diseases.

Cardiovascular System

- ECG, chest X-ray with reference to common cardiovascular diseases
- Coronary artery disease
- Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease
- Infective endocarditis
- Hypertension and hypertensive heart disease
- Acute and chronic heart failure
- Common congenital heart disease in adolescents and adults: Atrial septal defect (ASD), ventricular septal defect (VSD), patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), tetralogy of Fallot and coarctation of aorta
- Common cardiac arrhythmias
- Acute and chronic arrhythmias
- Common aortic diseases; peripheral vascular disease; arterial and venous.

Gastrointestinal Tract

- Stool examination, endoscopy in reference to common gastrointestinal diseases
- Acid peptic disease
- Malabsorption syndrome
- Inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome
- Acute and chronic hepatitis
- Cirrhosis of liver
- Abdominal tuberculosis.

Emergency Medicine

- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Acute pulmonary edema
- Hypertension emergencies
- Diabetic ketoacidosis and hypoglycemia
- Status epilepticus
- Acute severe bronchial asthma
- Shock and anaphylaxis
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Upper gastrointestinal bleeding and hepatic coma
- Diagnosis and management of comatose patient
- Management of unknown poisoning.

Neurological System

- Cerebrovascular diseases
- Meningitis: Viral, bacterial and tuberculous
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Epilepsy

- Extrapyramidal diseases
- Common compressive and noncompressive spinal cord syndromes
- Motor system disease, motor neuron disease
- Myasthenia gravis
- Common myopathies in India
- Degenerative, nutritional and metabolic diseases of the nervous system.

Nephrology and Urinary System

- Acute renal failure
- Chronic renal failure
- Glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome
- Urinary tract infections/pyelonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial diseases and toxic neuropathies.

Connective Tissue Disorders

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Degenerative joint disease including cervical spondylosis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis and other collagen vascular diseases
- Gout.

Endocrines

- Diabetes mellitus
- Hypo- and hyperthyroidism; iodine deficiency disorder
- Cushing's syndrome and Addison's disease
- Pituitary disorders: Acromegaly and Sheehan's syndrome
- Calcium and phosphorus metabolism: Parathyroid and metabolic bone disease.

Geriatrics

- Geriatric medicine: General principles of dealings with problems of the elderly.

PSYCHIATRY

- History aspects of the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness; concept of mental health versus mental illness; classification system currently in use in psychiatry
- Eliciting a detailed psychiatric history and conduction of a mental status examination; defining, eliciting and interpreting psychopathological symptoms and signs
- Concept of underlying normal and abnormal human behavior; principles of learning, memory, personality and intelligence; psychopathology (clinical feature of behavioral sciences)
- Classification of the different types of psychoses; differences between psychoses and neurosis; difference between functional and organic psychosis.
- Clinical features, diagnosis and management of:
 - i. Schizophrenia.
 - ii. Mania and depression.

- iii. Anxiety disorders and hysteria.
- iv. Dementia.
- v. Alcoholism.
- vi. Drug abuse.
- Clinical recognition and initial therapy of psychiatric emergencies
- Clinical features, diagnosis and management of psychiatric disorders of childhood and adolescence
- Use of questionnaires in psychology
- Use of intelligence tests
- Personality disorders.

DERMATOLOGY AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

- Diseases caused by nutritional and environmental factors
- Infective disorders: Pyoderma, common viral and common fungal
- Melanocyte, pigment metabolism and other disorders of pigmentation
 - i. Vitiligo—diagnosis.
 - ii. Ichthyosis.
 - iii. Disorders of pigmentation: Albinism and chloasma.
- Allergic disorders
 - i. Urticaria, atopic dermatitis, and contact dermatitis.
- Dermatitis and eczema
- Vesiculobullous diseases
 - i. Pemphigus.
 - ii. Vesiculobullous diseases: Pemphigoid and dermatitis herpetiformis.
- Alopecia and hirsutism
- Structure and functions of sebaceous glands and diseases
 - i. Acne.
 - ii. Seborrheic dermatitis.
 - iii. Other diseases of sebaceous glands.
 - iv. Pityriasis capitis.
- Structure, functions and diseases of sweat glands
 - i. Miliaria.
 - ii. Hyperhidrosis.
- Leprosy: Pathology, clinical features, diagnosis, reactions, management, deformities, and control program.
- Psoriasis
- Sexually transmitted diseases
 - i. Genital ulcerative diseases.
 - ii. Genital discharge diseases.
- Dermatological therapy
- Lichen planus.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	60 marks	21 marks	200 marks		
Viva voce	—	—	40 marks	120 marks	300 marks
Clinical examination	40 marks	14 marks	160 marks	80 marks	200 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be two theory papers each carrying 100 marks. The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2 × 10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10 × 5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10 × 3 marks	30 marks
Total		100 marks

Distribution of Subjects

Paper I : General medicine

Paper II : General medicine including psychiatry, dermatology, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), tuberculosis and respiratory diseases

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 160 marks (1 long case of 80 marks and 2 short cases of 40 marks each).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce carries 40 marks and encompasses all aspects of syllabus and also interpretation of X-rays, ECG, prescriptions and specimens and instruments.

QUESTION BANK**DVDSN GRGM****CHAPTER 1:
CLINICAL DECISION-MAKING**

None

**CHAPTER 2:
CLINICAL THERAPEUTICS AND GOOD
PRESCRIBING**

None

**CHAPTER 3:
CLINICAL GENETICS****Short Essays**

1. Genetic counseling (of a male with hemophilia).	—	—	J05, D12
2. (Classify chromosomal disorders) Describe Down's syndrome.	44	816, 821	J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D01, D03
3. Autosomal dominance pattern of inheritance.	46	818	J12(RS2), J03
4. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).	52	870	D10(RS2), D03

Short Answers

1. Diseases transmitted by autosomal dominant method—name two/three diseases.	46	818	D15(RS3), J13
2. X-linked recessive disorders.	48	819	J13(RS2)
3. Autosomal recessive inheritance/ disorders—name three.	48	818	J10(RS2), J16(RS3), J02
4. Polymerase chain reaction.	52	870	J18(RS3)
5. Gene therapy—applications in clinical medicine.	58	823	J13(RS2), D13(RS2)

**CHAPTER 4:
CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY****Short Essays**

1. Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) associated diseases.	—	279	J02
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Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
2. Interferons.	65	273	D10(RS2)
3. Cell-mediated immunity.	69	268	J04
4. Anaphylaxis (anaphylactic shock)—causes, clinical features and management.	75	277	J15(RS2), D01, D03, J06, D06, D11, D15

Short Answers

1. Transplantation—three types/organs.	—	—	J17(RS3), J12
2. List three diseases associated with HLA-B27.	—	—	D01
3. Human leukocyte antigen.	67	279	D10(RS2)
4. Elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)—three diseases with very high (100 plus) ESR.	72	273	J13(RS2), J05
5. Anaphylaxis—treatment (two/three life saving drugs used).	75	277	D12(RS2), J17(RS3), J06

**CHAPTER 5:
POPULATION HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGY****Short Essay**

1. Smoking and health hazards.	94	800	J13(RS2)
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Short Answer

1. Cancers due to tobacco smoking—mention three.	94	800	D06
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**CHAPTER 6:
PRINCIPLES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE****Short Essays**

1. Western blot test.	107	870	J07, D10
2. Vaccines and its clinical uses.	114	—	J09

Short Answers

1. Amikacin.	—	—	D09
2. Metronidazole—three uses.	—	—	D02
3. Probiotics.	103	709	J05
4. Adult immunization—three vaccines used.	115	—	D05

Contd... —

Contd...

	DVDSN	GRGM	
5. Intravenous gamma globulin—indications	115	—	D07
6. Beta lactam antibiotics—mention three with dosage.	120	—	D09(RS2)
7. Carbapenems.	121	—	J14(RS2)
8. Cephalosporins—mention three.	121	—	D06, D13
9. Third generation cephalosporins—name two drugs.	121	—	D08(RS2)
10. Newer macrolides.	121	—	J15(RS2)
11. Aminoglycoside drugs—name two and side effects.	122	—	J14
12. Fluroquinolones—side effects.	122	—	J12
13. Antifungal drugs—name three (four oral).	125	—	D06
14. Ketaconazole.	125	—	D09(RS2)
15. Amphotericin B—four side effects.	126	—	J10(RS2)
16. Oseltamivir.	127	139	D14
17. Chloroquine—indications.	128	—	J18(RS3), J03, D03, J04, D04, J11, D16
18. Ivermectin.	129	—	D09(RS2)

CHAPTER 7: **POISONING**

Short Essays

1. General principles in management of poisoning.	135	753	J15(RS2), J02, J11
2. Paracetamol poisoning—management.	137	—	D14(RS2), J18(RS3), J11, J15
3. Barbiturate (henobarbitone) poisoning/ overdose—clinical features and treatment.	142	763	J11(RS2), D14(RS2), J03, D05, J13, D14, D16, J17
4. Benzodiazepine—overdose and management.	142	—	D12(RS2), J10
5. Opiate overdose.	142	—	D05

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
6.	Organophosphorus compound poisoning—clinical features, complications and management.	145	761 D10(RS2), J12(RS2), D13(RS2), J04, D04, J05, J09, D12
7.	P2AM (pralidoxime).	146	762 J03
8.	Carbamate poisoning—management.	146	761 J07, D07
9.	Methanol poisoning—clinical features and treatment.	147	763 J12(RS2), D06
10.	Copper sulphate poisoning—clinical features and treatment.	148	— D10
11.	Organochloride compound poisoning.	148	761 J10
12.	Cyanide poisoning—management.	149	— J09(RS2)
13.	Datura poisoning—treatment.	150	766 D08

Short Answers

1.	Three common suicidal poisons.	—	— D06
2.	Plasmapheresis—define, two/three indications.	—	— D08(RS2), D17(RS3), J03
3.	Methemoglobinemia—causes.	135	32 D17(RS3)
4.	Three indications for use of activated charcoal..	136	755 D15
5.	Chelating agents—mention four and their use.	137	— D16(RS3)
6.	Antidotes in poisoning.	137	753 J17(RS3)
7.	Paracetamol poisoning—treatment.	137	— J14(RS2), D12
8.	Carbon monoxide poisoning—signs and symptoms.	144	— J15(RS2)
9.	Organophosphorus poisoning—nicotinic effects, clinical features (four signs), treatment (name, dosage and schedule of two drugs).	145	761 D12(RS2), D16(RS3), D18(RS3)
10.	Corrosive poisoning—complications.	147	— D08

CHAPTER 8: ENVENOMATION

Short Essays

1.	Cobra bite envenomation—features and treatments.	154	756 J13(RS2), J04, J05
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Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
2. Viper bite—management.	154	758	J13(RS2), J16(RS3), J06
3. Scorpion sting—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	161	760	D10

Short Answers

1. Poisonous snake bite (viper bite)—three clinical features, complications.	154	756	D11(RS2), D02, D12, J16
2. Antisnake venom therapy—indications.	159	758	J10(RS2)

**CHAPTER 9:
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE****Short Essays**

1. Heat hyperpyrexia.	—	—	J05, D07
2. Effects of radiation exposure (radiation hazards).	164	—	J11(RS2)
3. Heat stroke.	167	770	J11, D15
4. Heat exhaustion.	167	770	J18(RS3), J07
5. Mountain sickness.	168	—	J17(RS3)
6. High altitude pulmonary edema.	168	—	J03
7. Near drowning in fresh water.	169	—	D05

Short Answers

1. Heat hyperpyrexia—treatment.	—	—	J15(RS2)
2. Hypothermia—three causes.	165	—	J12
3. Frostbite.	166	—	J16

**CHAPTER 10:
ACUTE MEDICINE AND CRITICAL ILLNESS****Long Essay**

1. Describe the various types of shock. Discuss the clinical features and management of anaphylactic shock.

Short Essays

1. Cardiac syncope.

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
2.	Delirium—causes, clinical features (recognition) and initial management.	183	320 J07
3.	Coma—causes.	194	416 D06
4.	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS).	196	527 D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D08
5.	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)— etiology, clinical features and management.	198	124 J15(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D02, D04
6.	Mechanical ventilators.	203	— D16(RS3)
7.	Define and classify shock. Describe the management of septic shock.	206, 196	526 J12(RS2), J17(RS3), D02, D09
8.	Brainstem reflexes.	211	— J12(RS2)

Short Answers

1.	Dopamine.	—	530 J09(RS2)
2.	Oxygen therapy—adverse effects.	—	131 D14(RS2)
3.	Nephrotoxic agents—name three.	—	862 J15
4.	Syncope—four causes.	181	491 J04
5.	Delirium (acute confusion)—define, three causes (in older people).	183	320 D18(RS3), J03, J07, J16, J17
6.	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)— three causes/four predisposing factors.	198	124 D13(RS2), D12
7.	Shock—types and causes.	206	526 D13

**CHAPTER 11:
INFECTIOUS DISEASE****Long Essays**

1.	Pyrexia of unknown origin (PUO)—define, types, causes, investigations and differential diagnosis (How do you approach a case of PUO).	218	867 D09(RS2), D13(RS2), J09
2.	Acute gastroenteritis—etiology, clinical features, and management.	228	897 J05
3.	Leptospirosis—etiology, clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment.	257	906 D03, J08

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
4.	Typhoid/enteric fever—etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, complications, investigations and treatment.	260	895 J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D03, J07, D12, D16
5.	Draw a neat, labeled diagram of life cycle of the malarial parasite and discuss clinical features and management of complicated <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria.	273, 275	911, 912 J16
6.	Severe falciparum malaria—clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management.	275	912 D14(RS2), J13, J15
7.	Intestinal amoebiasis—clinical features, investigations and treatment.	287	898 D06
8.	Hookworm disease—etiopathogenesis and management.	288	925 J12
9.	Filariasis—etiology, clinical features, diagnosis treatment.	290	927 J05

Short Essays

1.	Hyperpyrexia.	—	—	J06
2.	Tropical splenomegaly.	—	917	J02
3.	Approach to pyrexia of unknown origin.	218	867	D18(RS3)
4.	Infective diarrhea—clinical features and management.	228	666	J09
5.	Acute diarrheal disease—treatment.	229	666	J06
6.	Oral rehydration therapy.	229	668	J08
7.	Tropical diarrhea.	232	666	J02
8.	Traveller's diarrhea.	232	693	J06
9.	Fever with rashes—causes.	236	—	J09(RS2)
10.	Measles.	236	873	J14
11.	Chickenpox—clinical features, complications and treatment.	238	876	D10(RS2), D07, J09
12.	Herpes zoster—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	239	384	D14(RS2), J05
13.	Mumps—complications.	240	875	J15(RS2), D14, D15
14.	Swine flu (H1N1 influenza).	241	137	J11(RS2), J14, J15
15.	Infectious mononucleosis.	241	876	J12

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
16.	Dengue fever (dengue shock syndrome/dengue hemorrhagic fever)—clinical features, diagnosis, three cardinal laboratory investigations and management, complications.	243	880 D09(RS2), D11(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), D16(RS3), J02, D06, D07, D08, J13
17.	Causes of hemorrhagic fever and diagnosis of dengue fever.	243	880 D10
18.	Japanese encephalitis.	249	887 D06
19.	Brucellosis—etiology, clinical features and treatment.	254	900 D10
20.	Leptospirosis (Weil's disease)—clinical features, laboratory diagnosis, treatment.	257	906 J12(RS2), J16(RS3), J03, D12
21.	Typhoid/enteric fever—clinical features, diagnosis (investigations), treatment, prevention, complications.	260	895 D12(RS2), J14(RS2), J18(RS3), D01, J04, D04, J09, D10, D15, J16
22.	Actinomycosis.	261	153 D09
23.	Food poisoning—general principles of management.	262	897 D15
24.	Shigellosis—clinical features.	265	— J15(RS2)
25.	Anthrax.	267	889 D10(RS2)
26.	Multibacillary leprosy—clinical features and management.	268	902 D16(RS3)
27.	Leprosy—clinical classification (types), treatment.	268	902 D09(RS2), D02, D04, J12
28.	Lepra reaction—management.	268	905 D13(RS2), J18(RS3), D03
29.	Malaria—life cycle, laboratory tests, radical treatment.	273	910 J10(RS2), J08
30.	Falciparum malaria—clinical features, management (uncomplicated/complicated), complications.	275	912 D16(RS3), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D01, D08, J13, D13

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
31. Cerebral malaria—clinical features, treatment.	276	913	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), D15, D16
32. Drug resistant malaria—treatment.	277	916	D09, D10
33. Intestinal amoebiasis—clinical features and treatment.	287	898	D12
34. Amoebiasis of liver (hepatic amoebiasis)—investigations.	287	917	J10(RS2), J06, D09
35. Amoebic liver abscess—diagnosis and management.	287	917	D02, J03, J05
36. Giardiasis.	287	692	D16(RS3)
37. Worm infestations in children.	288	—	D07
38. Hook worm infestation (ankylostomiasis)—clinical features, management and prevention.	288	925	J11
39. Lymphatic filariasis—clinical manifestations and management.	290	927	D16
40. Neurocysticercosis.	298	922	J18(RS3), J10

Short Answers

1. Super oral rehydration salt (ORS)—components.	—	—	D10
2. Hyperpyrexia—three causes.	—	—	D03
3. Acute diarrhea—name three organisms (gram negative).	228	666	J13, J17
4. Fever with rash—mention four/three/two fevers.	236	—	D11, D15
5. Kopliks spots	236	873	J11
6. Causative organisms of herpes simplex and herpes zoster.	238	875	J03
7. Varicella—complications.	238	876	J09
8. Herpes zoster—clinical features, treatment (two drugs used), three complications.	239	384	J15(RS2), D18(RS3)
9. Antiviral drugs for herpes infection.	239	—	D17(RS3)
10. Mumps—four complications.	240	875	J12
11. Infectious mononucleosis—clinical features.	241	876	D13
12. Dengue shock syndrome—clinical features.	243	880	J16(RS3)
13. Brucellosis—name three organisms/treatment.	254	900	D16(RS3), D03

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
14. Leptospirosis—etiology and clinical presentation.	257	906	D16(RS3)
15. Widal test.	260	896	J02, J14
16. Typhoid fever—laboratory diagnosis, three major complications, two drugs with dosage and duration.	260	895	D08(RS2), J10(RS2), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J05, D06
17. Complications of typhoid fever.	260	895	D18(RS3)
18. Cutaneous features of lepromatous leprosy.	268	904	D15
19. Lepra reaction.	268	905	D10(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D07
20. Leprosy (multibacillary)/Hansen's disease—treatment (three/four drugs used).	269	903	D08(RS2), D13(RS2), D12
21. Acute/falciparum malaria—complications, treatment drugs.	275	912	D11(RS2), D10, J17
22. Antimalarial drugs—name three.	277	915	D11, J15
23. Resistant falciparum malaria—four drugs.	277	916	D15(RS3)
24. Vivax malaria—treatment (radical).	277	916	J13(RS2), D14
25. Drugs used to treat kala-azar.	283	920	D15(RS3)
26. Amebiasis—treatment (three drugs with doses).	287	899	J02
27. Giardiasis—clinical features and diagnosis.	287	692	D16(RS3)
28. Ankylostomiasis (hookworm)—treatment (three drugs).	289	925	D12(RS2), J05, D16
29. Strongyloidiasis—management.	289	926	D09(RS2)
30. Ascariasis (roundworm infection)—four complications.	289	924	D13(RS2)
31. Filariasis—clinical feature, three laboratory findings	291	927	J10, D10
32. Larva migrans.	294	926	J10, D15
33. Tapeworm—drug treatment.	298	922	J09(RS2)
34. Neurocysticercosis—treatment (two drugs used).	298	922	D12
35. Hydatid cyst of liver—drugs used.	299	922	J08

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DVDSN GRGM

CHAPTER 12: HIV INFECTION AND AIDS**Long Essay**

1. HIV-AIDS—etiopathogenesis (epidemiology), routes of transmission, stages, clinical features, investigations and management [highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)].

Short Essays

1. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)—etiology, risk factors, modes of transmission, high-risk groups, clinical features (picture), clinical staging, evaluation, diagnosis, universal precautions, 308 280 D01, D06, J11, D12, J15

2. Mucocutaneous lesions in AIDS. 314 286 D10(RS2)

3. HIV—opportunistic infections (fungal) and their prophylaxis. 315, 323 285 J09(RS2), J12(RS2), D13(RS2), D13

4. Kaposi sarcoma. 315 286 D17(RS3)

5. Oral and esophageal candidiasis. 316 286 J09

6. AIDS—gastrointestinal manifestation. 316 286 J16(RS3), D08

7. AIDS—lung lesions/pulmonary complications. 318 285 D08(RS2), D16(RS3)

8. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia—diagnosis. 318 285 D01, D07, D13

9. Cryptococcal meningitis—management. 321 287 D14(RS2)

10. Seronegative arthritis. 321 726 J08

11. Antiretroviral therapy in AIDS (classify ART drugs). 324 289 J10(RS2), D14(RS2), D08

12. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) for HIV infection. — 293 D18(RS3), D10, D16

Short Answers

1. HIV—modes of transmission. 308 283 D12(RS2), J14(RS2), J17(RS3)

2. Mention the laboratory tests for diagnosis of HIV infection. 310 289 D17(RS3)

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		DVDSN	GRGM
3. Three AIDS defining diseases.	315	280	D12, D16
4. HIV (immunocompromised patient)—Important opportunistic infections.	315	285	J17(RS3), J10, J15
5. Kaposi's sarcoma.	315	286	D14(RS2), J15(RS2)
6. Oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS.	316	—	D15
7. Esophageal candidiasis—causes.	316	908	J08
8. <i>Pneumocystis jiroveci</i> pneumonia—treatment, prophylaxis.	318	285	J10(RS2), D12(RS2), J13(RS2), D14
9. Cryptococcal meningitis—diagnosis.	321	287	J15(RS2)
10. Seronegative arthritis—causes.	321	726	D08(RS2)
11. Preferred first line treatment for the naïve HIV patient.	324	292	J16
12. Antiretroviral drugs—mention four with dosages.	324	289	J12(RS2), J06
13. Antiretroviral protease inhibitor drugs—name four.	324	290	D09(RS2)
14. Monitoring HIV therapy.	325	291	J09
15. HAART—three drugs used.	—	293	J14(RS2)
16. Highly active antiretroviral drugs—side effects.	325	293	J08
17. Postexposure prophylaxis of HIV.	327	295	J16(RS3)

CHAPTER 13: **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS**

Short Essays

1. Urethral discharge in males—management.	333	—	J12(RS2)
2. Syphilis—investigations (serological tests) and management.	337	933	J13, D13
3. Secondary syphilis—clinical features and management.	337	931	D18(RS3)
4. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test.	338	933	J07
5. Lymphogranuloma venereum—management.	341	930	J14(RS2)
6. Chancroid—diagnosis and treatment.	341	929	D15(RS3), J05
7. Lymphogranuloma inguinale.	341	930	D09(RS2), J18(RS3)

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		DVDSN	GRGM
8. Molluscum contagiosum—clinical features and cause.	343	—	D01
Short Answers			
1. Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction.	—	934	J18(RS3)
2. Syphilis—three features of congenital syphilis, cardiovascular syphilis, tests for diagnosis (serological tests).	338	931	J09(RS2), J12(RS2), D17(RS3), D08
3. VDRL test.	338	933	J03
4. Gonorrhea in adults—treatment.	340	928	J11(RS2)
5. Genital herpes simplex—clinical features.	341	—	D14(RS2), D14
6. Chancroid.	341	929	J09(RS2), J14
7. Molluscum contagiosum	343	—	J11(RS2)

CHAPTER 14:
CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND METABOLIC MEDICINE

Short Essays

1. Adverse effects of diuretic therapy—thiazides and spironolactone.	355	544	D10(RS2)
2. Hypokalemia—etiology and management.	361	833	J16
3. Hyperkalemia—causes, diagnosis (clinical features), ECG changes, treatment.	362	834	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), J15(RS2), D08, D10, J13, D16
4. Metabolic acidosis—causes and management.	364	836	D05, D15
5. Renal tubular acidosis—classify.	365	738	D14
6. Homocystinuria.	369	—	D12(RS2)
7. Acute intermittent porphyria.	378	—	J09(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Anion gap—define, two causes.	—	836	J05
2. Homocysteine and its role in disease.	—	—	J09(RS2)
3. Potassium-sparing diuretics.	355	545	J03, D14
4. Diuretic therapy—three complications.	355	544	D10

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
5. Hyponatremia—common causes.	357	827	J18(RS3), J15
6. Normal serum potassium level. Discuss hypokalemia (common causes).	361	833	J07, D07, D16
7. Hyperkalemia—causes, treatment (drugs used).	362	834	J11(RS2), J05, J06, D12, J17
8. Metabolic acidosis—three common causes.	365	836	D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D14
9. Metabolic alkalosis.	366	837	D15(RS3)
10. Magnesium depletion—causes and its clinical picture.	368	—	D08(RS2)
11. Secondary hyperlipidemia.	373	992	J13(RS2)
12. What is normal serum triglyceride? Hypertriglyceridemia—two causes, two complications.	373	—	J05
13. Three cutaneous manifestations of hypercholesterolemia.	374	—	D15(RS3)
14. Statins—name four drugs, two indications and contraindications, side effects.	376	994	D09, D14

CHAPTER 15: NEPHROLOGY AND UROLOGY

Long Essays

1. Nephrotic syndrome (minimal change nephrotic syndrome)—define, causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, management and complications.	395, 398	847, 848	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D16(RS3), J18(RS3), J09
2. Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN)—etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	397	844	J11
3. Acute renal failure—classification, causes, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	411	861	J14(RS2), D18(RS3), D02, D04, D06, D11, J17
4. Chronic kidney disease (chronic renal failure)—etiology, clinical features, complications, biochemical abnormalities, medical line of treatment, renal replacement therapy.	415	854, 858	J13(RS2)

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		DVDSN	GRGM	
5. Acute pyelonephritis—etiology, diagnosis and management.	430	852	D08	
Short Essays				
1. Honeymoon cystitis.	—	—	J08	
2. Renal function test in health and disease—physiological basis.	386	—	J05	
3. Routine urine examination.	387	—	D17(RS3)	
4. Hematuria.	391	842	D12(RS2), J18(RS3)	
5. Acute nephritic syndrome—define, causes, clinical features, diagnostic criteria, management, complications.	392	844	J16(RS3), J06, D07, J11	
6. Nephrotic syndrome—causes, clinical features, urine findings.	395	847	D11(RS2), D18(RS3)	
7. Approach to a patient with edema.	395	832	J12	
8. Acute glomerulonephritis (post-streptococcal)—etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, complications and treatment.	397	844	J09(RS2), D11(RS2), J13(RS2), J04, D04, J10, D12, J14	
9. Minimal change glomerulonephritis—clinical features and treatment.	398	848	J04, D13	
10. Goodpasture syndrome.	401	847	J15	
11. Polycystic kidney disease.	405	865	J15(RS2), J11	
12. Renovascular hypertension—causes, types, clinical features and treatment.	406	609	D01, D10	
13. Acute renal failure—causes, management, complications.	411	861	J10(RS2), D13, J14, D14	
14. Chronic renal failure—clinical features (physical signs), complications, treatment, management of anemia.	415	854	J11(RS2), J14(RS2), D01, J02, J14, J15, D15, D16	
15. Renal osteodystrophy.	418	856	J06, D14	
16. Renal replacement therapy.	420	858	D14(RS2)	
17. Hemodialysis—types, indications and complications.	421	859	J15(RS2), J05, J16	

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		DVDSN	GRGM
18. Renal transplantation—indications.	424	860	D03
19. What are the indications for renal transplantation? List different types of renal replacement therapy.	424	860	D02
20. Acute urinary tract infection (cystitis)—etiology, predisposing factors responsible, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment (antibiotic used).	426	850	J09(RS2), D01
21. Upper urinary tract infection—common causes and treatment.	426	852	D11
22. Recurrent urinary tract infection—causes and its management.	429	—	J08
23. Acute pyelonephritis—clinical features, diagnostic features, diagnosis and treatment.	430	852	J16(RS3), J09, D11
24. Reflux nephropathy.	430	853	D11(RS2)
25. Impotence—etiology and treatment.	440	963	J15(RS2), J08
26. Sildenafil.	440	—	D05

Short Answers

1. Chronic renal failure—three reversible factors.	—	854	J10
2. Urinary casts.	—	—	D10(RS2)
3. Diseases that cause very high serum creatinine phosphokinase.	—	—	D05
4. Bence-Jones proteinuria—three causes.	—	—	D11(RS2), D10
5. Hypotension—drugs used.	—	—	J06, D08
6. Relationship between serum creatinine and glomerular filtration rate (GFR).	387	844	J10
7. Red colored urine—three causes.	391	842	J10
8. Hematuria—causes.	391	842	D09(RS2), J11, D11
9. Proteinuria—three types and causes.	392	841	D15(RS3), D11, D13, D14, J17
10. Nephritic syndrome—three causes.	392	844	J13
11. Acute nephritis—clinical features.	392	844	D16(RS3)
12. Microalbuminuria—three causes.	394	841	D09(RS2), J11(RS2), D02, D04

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
13. Bilateral pitting edema—causes.	395	—	D17(RS3)
14. Nonpitting pedal edema—three causes.	395	—	D07
15. Edema—three causes.	396	832	J14
16. Dysuria—causes.	396	—	J11
17. Polyuria—causes.	396	841	D10
18. Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN)—diagnostic features, urinary findings, complications.	397	844	J12(RS2), D05, J08, D08, J09
19. Polycystic kidney diseases—clinical features, three complications.	405	865	D10(RS2), J12, D12
20. Renovascular hypertension.	406	—	D14(RS2)
21. Acute renal failure—four causes, indications for dialysis.	411	861	J09(RS2), J15(RS2), J04
22. Acute tubular necrosis—etiology and treatment.	411	—	D16
23. Chronic renal failure—four causes, three complications.	415	854	J13, J16
24. Renal osteodystrophy.	418	854	D11(RS2), D18(RS3)
25. Hemodialysis—indications.	422	859	J14(RS2), J07, D09
26. Dialysis (in acute kidney injury)—three indications.	422	859	J16(RS3), J09
27. Peritoneal dialysis—three indications.	424	859	D10(RS2)
28. Urinary tract infection (in males)—four causes, three risk factors, pathogenesis, three symptoms.	426	850	J06, D06, J08
29. Urethral syndrome.	427	—	D07
30. Acute pyelonephritis—urinary abnormalities.	430	852	D12(RS2)
31. Renal stones—three types, three predisposing factors.	431	—	J09, J12

CHAPTER 16: CARDIOLOGY**Long Essays**

1. (Chronic) heart failure/congestive cardiac failure (with hypertension)—define, etiology, classification, mechanism, clinical features, diagnosis, management (rationale), factors acutely decompensating a patient with chronic stable heart failure.

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		DVDSN	GRGM
2.	Acute left ventricular failure—etiology, clinical features and management.	461	542 J02
3.	Acute pulmonary edema—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	463	532 D02
4.	Atrial fibrillation—etiology, clinical features, complications and treatment.	470	512 D14
5.	Ischemic heart disease—clinical features, risk factors, investigation and treatment.	484	590 D13(RS2), J12
6.	What are the risk factors for ischemic heart disease? Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of chronic stable angina.	484, 487	591, 593 J16(RS3)
7.	Angina pectoris—etiology, clinical features, diagnosis treatment.	487	592 J05
8.	Acute myocardial infarction—etiology (risk factors), clinical features, complications, investigations and management (in first 24 hours)/discuss management of cardiogenic shock.	493	598, 528 D10(RS2), D12(RS2), J04, D04, D06, J14
9.	Classify hypertension. Mention the causes of hypertension. Write clinical features, diagnosis (baseline investigations) of essential hypertension. Discuss the management of accelerated hypertension. Enumerate venous types of antihypertension drugs.	508	608, 618 D11(RS2), J07, J15
10.	Acute rheumatic fever—define, etiology (risk factors), pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory investigations, diagnosis (revised Duke Jones criteria), complications and management (with carditis).	515	553 J12(RS2), D16(RS3), D10, D15
11.	Mitral stenosis—etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management.	517	560 J10
12.	Infective endocarditis—etiology, pathology, clinical features, laboratory features, complications, management, prevention (before dental procedures).	527	583 D09(RS2), D12(RS2), J16(RS3), D09, D11
13.	Subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE)—etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, complications, investigations and treatment.	528	583 J06

Short Essays

1. Hypertensive emergencies—treatment. — 618 J05, J09
2. Jugular venous pulse 443 499 J09

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		DVDSN	GRGM
3.	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).	458	519 J17(RS3), D06, J16
4.	(Chronic) congestive heart failure—precipitating factors, pathophysiology, clinical features, management.	461	534 J11(RS2), J18(RS3), J12, D12, J16, J17
5.	Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.	461	548 D18(RS3)
6.	Cor pulmonale (chronic).	461	550 D11(RS2), J09
7.	Acute pulmonary edema—treatment.	465	532 D12(RS2), D15
8.	Sick sinus syndrome.	469	516 J10(RS2)
9.	Atrial fibrillation—etiology, complications and treatment.	470	512 D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS2), J16(RS3), D18(RS3), J08, J10, D13, D16, J17
10.	Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome.	474	516 J12
11.	Ventricular fibrillation—causes, diagnosis, treatment.	475	519 J15
12.	Complete heart block.	477	525 D12
13.	Antiarrhythmic drugs.	479	514 J11(RS2)
14.	Amiodarone in clinical practice.	481	514 J17
15.	Pacemaker in heart diseases.	482	— D17(RS3)
16.	Atherosclerosis—risk factors.	486	591 J16
17.	Coronary arterial disease (CAD)—risk factors.	486	598 D11, J14, D14
18.	Prinzmetal angina—clinical features and treatment.	487	592 D10
19.	Angina pectoris—investigations, treatment.	488	592 J03
20.	Chronic stable angina—management (drugs used).	488	595 J09(RS2), D12
21.	Acute myocardial infarction—risk factors, management (in first 24 hours), complications (of early phase).	493	598 J10(RS2), J14(RS2), J04, J11, J17

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		DVDSN	GRGM
22. Unstable angina—clinical features and management.	493	606	D13(RS2), D09
23. Ventricular remodelling.	496	—	J08
24. Serum markers in acute myocardial infarction.	497	599	D16(RS3)
25. Aneurysm of aorta.	505	650	J11
26. Marfan's syndrome.	508	—	D14(RS2)
27. Hypertension—risk factors, complications, treatment (non-pharmacological).	508	608	D05, D06, J15
28. Secondary hypertension—causes, investigations.	509	608	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J14(RS2), D15(RS3), J14
29. Target organ damage in systemic arterial hypertension.	509	610	J13(RS2), D16(RS3)
30. Complications of essential hypertension.	509	611	J17
31. Grades of hypertensive retinopathy.	510	611	J12
32. Angiotensin-2 receptor blockers.	513	615	D06, J07
33. Carvedilol.	513	549	J05
34. Accelerated hypertension.	514	—	D17(RS3)
35. ACE inhibitors—mechanism of action, indications.	514	547	D09
36. Acute rheumatic fever—diagnosis (Jones major and minor criteria), investigation, treatment, prophylaxis.	515	553	J17(RS3), D01, J06, D09, D11, J13, D13, D14
37. Chorea—diagnosis and treatment of Sydenham's chorea.	516	559	J05
38. Mitral stenosis—clinical features, complications.	517	560	D12(RS2), D08
39. Mitral regurgitation—etiology and clinical features.	519	568	J15(RS2), D11
40. Aortic regurgitation—clinical features.	524	577	J10(RS2), D01
41. Infective endocarditis—investigations, diagnostic criteria, management, prophylaxis.	529	587	J12(RS2), D18(RS3), D16, J17

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		DVDSN	GRGM
42. Subacute infective endocarditis—management.	530	588	D05
43. Atrial septal defect.	534	644	D07
44. Ventricular septal defect (VSD).	535	646	J14(RS2)
45. Fallot's tetralogy.	536	648	J04, D05, D09
46. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.	539	631	J10
47. Cardiac tamponade—clinical features and management.	544	636	D09(RS2), J13

Short Answers

1. Heaving apical impulse—three causes.	—	502	D10
2. Lutembacher's syndrome—components.	—	644	D01
3. Irregularly irregular pulse—three causes.	—	495	J03, D07
4. Water hammer pulse.	—	496	D08(RS2)
5. Dynamic auscultation in cardiac diseases.	—	—	J16(RS3)
6. ECG in right ventricular hypertrophy.	—	507	D12(RS2)
7. Acyanotic congenital heart disease—three causes.	—	641	D13
8. Hepatojugular reflux—clinical significance.	—	500	J10(RS2), D11
9. Features helpful in distinguishing seizures from syncope.	—	—	D14
10. Bradycardia—causes.	—	495	J18(RS3), J04, J04, D04, D09
11. Jugular venous pulse (JVP)—clinical significance.	443	499	D13(RS2)
12. New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional classification of cardiac disability.	454	—	D16
13. Chest pain—common non-cardiac causes.	454	487	J15
14. Differential diagnosis of chest pain.	454	487	J10
15. Systolic murmur in aortic area—causes.	460	654	D17(RS3)
16. Pansystolic murmur—causes.	460	657	J10, D12, J15
17. Mid-diastolic murmur (at apex)—three causes.	460	658	D06, D13, D14

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		DVDSN	GRGM
18.	Continuous murmurs in heart—causes.	461	661 J09(RS2), J08
19.	Acute left ventricular failure—four causes, three drugs used.	462	542 J14
20.	Left heart/ventricular failure—signs.	463	542 J14(RS2), D10
21.	Pulmonary edema—causes.	463	532 D14(RS2)
22.	Treatment of Congestive cardiac failure.	464	540 D15
23.	Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors—two/three common side effects.	466	547 J13
24.	Beta blockers—four uses.	467	595 D08(RS2)
25.	Sinus bradycardia.	469	516 J13(RS2)
26.	Atrial fibrillation—four common causes, diagnosis, ECG changes, treatment, complications.	470	512 D10(RS2), D11(RS2), J12(RS2), D08, J11, D11, J16
27.	Complete heart block.	477	525 D03
28.	Arrhythmia—three drugs used.	479	514 D05, J13
29.	Amiodarone.	481	514 D09(RS2)
30.	Digoxin.	482	543 J10(RS2)
31.	Digitalis (digoxin) toxicity—four features.	482	543 J04, D16
32.	Implantable cardioverter defibrillator.	483	— J17(RS3)
33.	Atherosclerosis—four risk factors.	486	591 D01
34.	Life style modifications in cardiovascular disease.	487	595 J10(RS2)
35.	Syndrome X.	487	989 J18(RS3)
36.	Antianginal drugs.	489	595 J11
37.	Acute myocardial infarction—ECG changes, complications.	496	599 J11(RS2), J12(RS2), D03, D08, J13
38.	Name the cardiac markers.	497	599 D13(RS2)
39.	Thrombolytics—name four and indications.	500	602 D11
40.	Raynaud's phenomenon—causes.	504	649 D11(RS2)
41.	Marfan's syndrome—clinical features.	508	— J15(RS2), D01, J10

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		DVDSN	GRGM
42.	Secondary hypertension—three common causes/two endocrine and two renal causes.	509	D15(RS3), D16(RS3), J04, D04, D05, J13
43.	Isolated systolic hypertension—three causes.	509	J12
44.	Uncontrolled hypertension—three long-term complications.	509	J05
45.	Ramipril.	513	D12(RS2)
46.	Calcium channel blockers—mention four with doses, three indications, two side effects.	513	D16(RS3), J05
47.	Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)—indications.	514	D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J08
48.	ACE inhibitors—three indications.	514	J02
49.	Rheumatic carditis.	515	D11
50.	Acute rheumatic fever—diagnosis, Jone's (major) criteria for diagnosis, antibiotic prophylaxis.	515	J15(RS2), D16, J17
51.	Carey Coombs murmur.	516	J11
52.	Acute rheumatic fever—three skin lesions.	516	J12
53.	Mitral stenosis—auscultation findings, chest X-ray findings (two radiological features of left atrial enlargement).	517	D11(RS2), J12(RS2), J12(RS2)
54.	Mitral valve replacement—indications.	519	J12(RS2)
55.	Mitral valve prolapse.	520	J07
56.	Aortic stenosis—three causes, symptomatic triad, clinical features.	521	J10(RS2), J18(RS3), J08, D16
57.	Collapsing pulse—three causes.	524	J04, D04
58.	(Chronic) aortic regurgitation—signs (peripheral).	524	D13(RS2)
59.	Austin Flint murmur.	524	J07
60.	(Native valve) Infective endocarditis (IE)—four common causative agents, four important signs, three tests, four complications, treatment, antibiotic prevention/prophylaxis (during dental procedure/urogenital surgery).	527	J10(RS2), J13(RS2), J14(RS2), D18(RS3), J05, D06, J07, J15

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		DVDSN	GRGM
61.	Modified Duke's criteria for IE.	529	587
62.	Cyanosis (central)—three/four important common (respiratory) causes.	532	493
			J14(RS2), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D12
63.	Eisenmenger syndrome.	532	647
64.	Patent ductus arteriosus—cardiac findings.	533	643
65.	Fallot's tetralogy—components/major clinical signs.	536	648
			J10(RS2), D16(RS3), J03, D07, D15, J17
66.	Cyanotic congenital heart diseases—three examples.	537	641
			D14(RS2), D06, J14
67.	Two cyanotic heart disease and two acyanotic heart disease.	537	641
68.	Myocarditis—three causes.	538	629
69.	Cardiomyopathy—three types.	539	631
70.	Pericarditis—two/three/four causes.	542	638
71.	Pericardial effusion—three causes, clinical signs, X-ray findings.	543	637
			D12(RS2), D14(RS2), J07
72.	Pulsus paradoxus—three causes.	544	497
			J13(RS2), J02, J09

CHAPTER 17: RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

Long Essays

- Give the differential diagnosis of a 45 years old male presenting with acute breathlessness. Outline the management of acute severe asthma.
- Hemoptysis—define, causes, clinical features, investigations and management.
- Pleural effusion—etiology, clinical features, complications and management (of tuberculosis plural effusion).
- Bronchial asthma—define, classify, etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnosis/ investigations, complications and treatment. Describe clinical features and management of acute severe asthma.

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		DVDSN	GRGM	
5.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)—etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations, complications and management.	574	203	J14(RS2), D07, D15
6.	Chronic bronchitis—define, etiology, clinical findings, investigations and treatment.	574	203	J18(RS3), J03
7.	Bronchiectasis—etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, complications and management.	578	215	J11(RS2), J02
8.	(Lobar) Pneumonia—classification, etiology, clinical features, complications, diagnosis and management.	582	148	D08(RS2), D05, J13
9.	Streptococcal pneumonia—etiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management.	582	143	D14
10.	Community acquired pneumonia—definition, etiology, clinical features, investigations, complications and management. Add a note on acute respiratory failure.	582, 565	144, 126	D12(RS2), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J15
11.	Lung abscess—causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	586	221	D17(RS3), D02, D04
12.	Pulmonary tuberculosis—etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	588	160	D09(RS2), D14(RS2)
13.	Bronchogenic carcinoma—risk factors, clinical features, diagnosis, metastatic and nonmetastatic complications. Add a note on paraneoplastic syndrome.	599	224	D12(RS2), J17(RS3)
14.	Small cell carcinoma of lung—staging, diagnosis and treatment. Add a note of paraneoplastic manifestations of lung cancer.	602	228	D12
15.	Interstitial lung diseases—etiology and approach.	605	236	J12
16.	Pulmonary thromboembolism—etiology, clinical features and management.	619	626	D10
17.	Pneumothorax (tension)—types, etiology, clinical features, investigations and management.	625	256	D11(RS2), D17(RS3), J07, J17

Short Essays

1. Bronchiectasis sicca.
2. Hemothorax.

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		DVDSN	GRGM
3.	Hemorrhagic pleural effusion—evaluation.	—	253 J14(RS2)
4.	Fibrocavity tuberculosis—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	—	162 J09
5.	Bronchopulmonary segments.	548	116 J09(RS2)
6.	Cor pulmonale—define.	550	550 J12(RS2)
7.	Arterial blood gases.	555	117 D08(RS2)
8.	Hemoptysis—causes and treatment (massive hemoptysis).	559	261 J10(RS2), D06
9.	Clubbing of fingers.	559	120 J08
10.	Pleural effusion—clinical features, diagnosis, pleural fluid analysis, radiological findings, treatment.	562	247 J09
11.	Exudative pleural effusion—causes, diagnosis.	562	248 D11
12.	Pleural aspiration—procedure.	563	251 D05, J08
13.	Causes of pleural effusion (exudative) and features, investigations and management of tubercular pleural effusion.	563	247 J09(RS2), J13
14.	Respiratory failure (type 1/type 2)—causes, clinical features and management. Describe different types of oxygen therapy.	565	126 J09(RS2), J14(RS2), J08, J13
15.	Bronchial asthma—diagnosis and (step care) management.	569	191 J17(RS3), J02
16.	Inhaled corticosteroid therapy.	571	194 D02, D04
17.	Acute severe asthma (status asthmaticus)—management.	572	197 J10(RS2), D12(RS2), J13(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), J06, J07, D08, J10, J15, D15, D16, J17
18.	Chronic bronchitis.	574	203 D06
19.	Chronic obstructive airway disease (COPD)—clinical features (pulmonary and systemic), pulmonary function tests, oxygen therapy.	575	164, J10(RS2), 166 J14
20.	Aminophylline—adverse effects and precautions.	578	194 J05

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		DVDSN	GRGM
21.	Bronchiectasis—etiology, clinical features (signs) and treatment.	578	215 D13(RS2), D13(RS2), D10, D15
22.	Cystic fibrosis—complications.	580	— D16(RS3), J12
23.	Acute bronchitis.	581	— J04
24.	Differential diagnosis of upper lobe pneumonias.	583	143 D09(RS2)
25.	Community-acquired pneumonia—treatment, complications.	583	144 J14(RS2), J15(RS2)
26.	Hospital-acquired pneumonia.	585	158 D10(RS2), D11(RS2), D12
27.	Aspiration pneumonia.	586	156 D09
28.	Acute lung abscess—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	586	222 J16(RS3), J07, J08, D16
29.	Primary tuberculosis—features, diagnosis (investigations) and management, complications.	588	160, 162 D11(RS2), D05, J07, J10, D12, D13, D14
30.	Miliary tuberculosis (TB)—management.	592	182 J10(RS2), D11
31.	Antitubercular drugs—first line/second line, rationale for multidrug regimen.	593	171 J12(RS2), D02, D02, D04
32.	Rifampicin—uses.	593	— J02, D08
33.	Isoniazid (INH)—toxic effects.	593	173 J03
34.	Directly observed (DOTS) therapy in TB.	594	175 D12(RS2), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), D07, J17
35.	Multidrug resistant (MDR) tuberculosis—diagnosis and management.	595	179 J09(RS2), J11(RS2), D12(RS2), J13(RS2), D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D17(RS3), D03, J15, D16

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		DVDSN	GRGM
36. Horner's syndrome.	600	331	J04, D04
37. Bronchogenic carcinoma—extrapulmonary manifestations.	601	226	J13(RS2), J14
38. Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia—diagnosis, differential diagnosis and management.	612	156	J14(RS2), J02, J11, D14
39. Pulmonary thromboembolism—predisposing causes, diagnosis and management.	619	626	J17(RS3), D02
40. Pneumothorax (acute/spontaneous/tension)—clinical feature and management.	625	256	D13(RS2), J16(RS3), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D06, D10

Short Answers

1. Three components of tubular breathing.	—	—	D15(RS3)
2. Three conditions associated with amphoric breathing.	—	—	J14(RS2)
3. Bronchial breathing—three causes.	—	—	J02
4. Cavernous bronchial breathing.	—	—	D09(RS2)
5. Hemothorax—three causes.	—	253	D06
6. Perennial asthma—long-term complications.	—	—	D05
7. Methylxanthines—action.	—	193	D09
8. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)—three laboratory findings.	—	142	D10
9. Wheeze—define, three-four causes.	—	188	J05
10. Tiotropium—uses and side effects.	—	195	J10(RS2)
11. Forced expiratory volume—one second (FEV1).	555	122	D02, D04
12. Acute dyspnea—causes.	558	263	D11
13. Acute breathlessness—three respiratory causes.	558	263	D02
14. Hemoptysis (massive)—causes.	559	260	J09, J12, J14, D14, J15
15. Clubbing—four causes (two/three respiratory, two/three cardiac, three abdominal).	559	120	D11(RS2), J13(RS2), J02, J03, J09, D11, J16, J17

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		DVDSN	GRGM
16.	Calcification in lung parenchyma—three causes.	560	— J09
17.	Chylothorax.	562	254 J09(RS2)
18.	Tuberculosis—pleural fluid findings.	563	— J15
19.	Milky pleural fluid—three causes.	563	254 D07
20.	Pleural effusion (left sided) (transduative/exudative)—four causes, three clinical signs, X-ray features.	563	247 J12(RS2), D12(RS2), J06, D09, D10
21.	Light's criteria for distinguishing pleural transudate from exudates	564	250 J11(RS2), J14
22.	Empyema (right sided)—clinical features/four physical signs.	564	255 J12(RS2)
23.	Type II respiratory failure—three causes.	565	127 J14
24.	Asthma—diagnostic criteria, prophylactic drugs.	569	188 D05, J14
25.	Treatment of bronchial asthma.	569	192 D18(RS3)
26.	Inhaled corticosteroids.	571	194 J13(RS2)
27.	Acute severe asthma—clinical features.	572	197 D08(RS2)
28.	Emphysema of lung—define, two types, four etiological factors, X-ray findings.	574	210 D14(RS2)
29.	COPD—three risk factors, three drugs used.	574	203, 207 J06, D12
30.	Chronic bronchitis—three complications.	575	206 J12
31.	Bronchiectasis—define, three-four causes, clinical features, three symptoms, four complications.	578	215 J16(RS3), D01, D06, D08, D13
32.	Cystic fibrosis.	580	— D08(RS2)
33.	Community acquired pneumonia—etiology (organisms).	582	144 J09(RS2)
34.	Atypical pneumonia—three organisms causing, two antibiotics used.	582	152 D01, J09
35.	(Lobar) Pneumonia—four bacterial causes, important clinical signs, complications.	582	148 D14(RS2), J16(RS3), J02, J07, D07, J10
36.	Lung abscess—complications.	586	222 D09(RS2)
37.	Acid-fast bacilli.	588	— J02

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		DVDSN	GRGM
38.	Pulmonary tuberculosis—four common chronic complications.	590	164 J14
39.	Newer methods of diagnosis of tuberculosis.	591	165 J17(RS3)
40.	Pulmonary TB—present-day management (1st line drugs) (three-four drugs used) (four bactericidal drugs).	592	171 D02, D10, J13
41.	Ethambutol.	593	171 J02
42.	Adverse (toxic) effects of antitubercular drugs (four)/give two side effects of: (a) Rifampicin, (b) INH, (c) Ethambutol, (d) Streptomycin/four antitubercular drugs with one specific side effect for each.	593	173 D18(RS3), D15
43.	Isoniazid (INH)—three side/toxic effects.	593	173 D12, J16
44.	Rifampicin—uses.	593	171 J07, J12, J17
45.	Mantoux test.	594	169 D09(RS2), J13
46.	DOTS—directly observed treatment.	594	175 D11
47.	Fungal infections of lung—three antifungal drugs used.	596	185 J11, J15
48.	Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis—classification.	596	185 J12
49.	Bronchogenic carcinoma—types, four non-metastatic complications, three paraneoplastic manifestations.	599	224 J09
50.	Lung collapse—signs.	600	126 D09
51.	Malignant pleural effusion.	600	253 D14(RS2)
52.	Horner's syndrome—components.	600	331 J13(RS2), D07, D09, J11
53.	Pulmonary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy.	600	230 J12(RS2)
54.	Mediastinal mass—three causes.	603	233 J12
55.	Sarcoidosis—X-ray findings.	609	245 D11(RS2)
56.	Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia—diagnostic features.	612	156 D09(RS2), D16(RS3), J06, J16
57.	Pulmonary edema—noncardiac causes.	612	132 D08

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		DVDSN	GRGM
58. Pneumoconiosis—four causes.	614	241	D01
59. Laryngeal obstruction—three causes.	624	264	J10
60. Pneumothorax (tension)—three clinical features/signs.	625	256	D05, J09, D13
61. Pleurodhesis—indications.	627	—	J12

CHAPTER 18: ENDOCRINOLOGY

Long Essays

1. Thyrotoxicosis—clinical features, laboratory diagnosis, complications and management. 635 944 J09(RS2)
2. Hypothyroidism—classify, etiology, clinical features, diagnosis (investigations) and management (primary hypothyroidism). 639 947 J09(RS2), J15(RS2), D01, J08, D13, J14
3. Grave's disease—etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment. 643 945 J10(RS2), J15(RS2), D05, J08
4. Addison's disease—etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment. Write a note on acute adrenal crisis. 671 959 D14(RS2)

Short Essays

1. Compare and contrast anxiety state and thyrotoxicosis. — — J05
2. Hypervitaminosis D. — 778 J15
3. Thyrotoxicosis (hyperthyroidism)—clinical manifestations, investigations and management. 635 944 J11(RS2), J16(RS3), D02, J13
4. Thyrotoxic crisis (thyroid storm). 639 947 D10(RS2), J13(RS2), D03, J16
5. Hypothyroidism—causes, clinical features, diagnosis/investigations, treatment (drug, dose and duration), complications. 639 947 D16(RS3), J10, J11, D13, J15
6. Myxedema coma—clinical features and management. 641 949 D12(RS2), J02
7. Grave's disease—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. 643 944 D10, D14, J17
8. Hashimoto's thyroiditis. 646 950 J10

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		DVDSN	GRGM
9. Hirsutism.	657	—	J07
10. Hypercalcemia—causes and management.	661	953	D11(RS2), J14, D15
11. Hypocalcemia—clinical features.	662	954	D15(RS3)
12. Hyperparathyroidism.	663	951	J13
13. Cushing's syndrome—clinical features and management.	667	955	D16(RS3), J18(RS3), J06, D06, D12, D14, J17
14. Goiter.	670	951	J12
15. Multinodular goiter.	670	944	D07
16. Glucocorticoid/steroid therapy—indications, side effects (complications).	670	961	J13(RS2), J09, J12, J14
17. Addison's disease—etiology and clinical features.	671	959	D10(RS2), D11(RS2), J12(RS2), J12(RS3), D02, D04, D06, J12, D14
18. Addisonian crisis—define, causes, Clinical features and management.	673	961	J16(RS3), J03, J07
19. Conn's syndrome—clinical and laboratory features.	674	958	J03, J16
20. Pheochromocytoma—diagnosis and treatment.	675	963	J10
21. Panhypopituitarism—causes and clinical features.	681	936	J08
22. Acromegaly.	685	940	D09(RS2), J04, D04

Short Answers

1. Growth retardation—three causes.
2. Corticosteroids—contraindications.
3. Thyroid stimulating hormone/TSH.
4. Hypervitaminosis D.

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
5. Hypoadrenalinism—causes.	—	959	J10(RS2)
6. Thyrotoxicosis (hyperthyroidism)—three causes, three signs, cardiac complications, drugs used.	635	944	D17(RS3), J08
7. Thyroid function tests.	636	943	D14(RS2)
8. Subclinical hypothyroidism.	642	—	J11
9. Grave's disease—clinical features.	643	944	D18(RS3)
10. Antithyroid drugs—adverse effects.	644	946	D12(RS2), D15
11. Pretibial myxedema.	646	945	D10(RS2)
12. Autoimmune thyroiditis.	646	950	D18(RS3)
13. Gynecomastia—causes.	657	449	D10(RS2), J16(RS3), D09
14. Hirsutism—three causes.	657	—	D17(RS3)
15. Hypercalcemia—three-four causes, management.	662	953	J09(RS2), D09(RS2), D14(RS2), J04, D04, D11
16. Hypocalcemia—common causes, clinical features, treatment.	662	954	J16(RS3), D05, J13, D16
17. Tetany—four causes.	663	954	D10(RS2), D01
18. Hyperparathyroidism—clinical features.	663	951	D16(RS3)
19. Glucocorticoids.	665	961	J10
20. Cushing's syndrome—clinical features.	667	955	J13(RS2), D13(RS2), J05
21. Nelson's syndrome—define.	669	958	J03, D03
22. Glucocorticoid—three side effects of long-term use.	670	961	J14(RS2), J14
23. Addison's disease—clinical signs, biochemical abnormality.	671	959	D12(RS2), D05
24. Acromegaly—clinical signs.	686	940	J07, J13

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DVDSN GRGM

CHAPTER 19:
NUTRITIONAL FACTORS IN DISEASE
Long Essay

1. Obesity—risk factors, clinical features, complications and management. 698 787 D06

Short Essays

1. Obesity—causes, management, complications. 698 787 J02, D02, D04, J16

2. Marasmus. 704 — J10

3. Total parenteral nutrition/parenteral nutrition therapy. 707 — D09(RS2), D17(RS3), D16

4. Vitamin A deficiency—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. 713 — D17(RS3), J09

5. Beri-beri—clinical features and management. 714 784 D08(RS2), J17(RS3)

6. Pellagra—clinical features and treatment. 714 786 D08(RS2), J12(RS2), J11

7. Scurvy—clinical features. 715 784 J02, D13

8. Folic acid. 715 19 D08(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Lathyrism. — — D10(RS2)

2. Name three diseases for which obesity is a risk factor. 698 787 D01

3. Obesity—complications (mechanical). 698 787 J18(RS3), D08, D11

4. Mention three water-soluble vitamins. 711 — J17

5. Vitamin A deficiency—symptoms and signs. 713 — J09(RS2), J15, D15, D16

6. Thiamine deficiency (beri-beri)—clinical features, treatment, complications. 714 784 J15(RS2), J02, D16, J17

7. Pellagra—three common clinical features. 714 786 D13(RS2), J18(RS3), J11, D15

8. Three hematopoietic vitamins. 715 — D06

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		DVDSN	GRGM
9. Vitamin C—deficiency manifestations (scurvy—clinical features).	715	—	D08(RS2), J14(RS2), J15(RS2), J16
10. Iron—daily requirement and four important dietary sources.	716	8	D01

CHAPTER 20: DIABETES MELLITUS

Long Essays

1. Diabetes mellitus (DM)—definition, classification, etiology (chronic), complications and management (type 2 DM) and monitoring control of uncomplicated case.	722, 728, 741	964, 967, 977	J10
2. Type 1 diabetes mellitus—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	728	966	D05
3. What is metabolic syndrome? Diabetic ketoacidosis—etiopathogenesis, precipitating causes, pathophysiology, clinical features (investigations), diagnosis and principles of treatment.	730, 735	989, 837, 973	J14(RS2), J13, J15
4. Hypoglycemia—etiology, clinical features, complications, management.	738	982	D10

Short Essays

1. Newer insulins.	—	J14, J16	
2. Diabetes mellitus—diagnosis.	725	968	J11
3. Glycosylated hemoglobin.	726	977	J18(RS3), J12
4. Oral glucose tolerance test (oral GTT)—impaired glucose tolerance.	726	969	D02, D04, D11
5. Insulin resistant state/syndrome—clinical features and management.	730	965	J10, D10
6. Metabolic syndrome—components.	730	989	J15
7. Enumerate the causes of coma in diabetes. Diabetic ketoacidosis—causes, precipitating causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	735	978	D10(RS2), D11(RS2), J12(RS2), D12(RS2), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D01, D03, J08, D14

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		DVDSN	GRGM
8.	Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state/non-ketotic hyperosmolar diabetic coma.	738	981 D13(RS2), D15(RS3), J17
9.	Hypoglycemia—causes, clinical features (common syndrome), diagnosis and management.	738	982 J13(RS2), J17(RS3), J09, D14
10.	Oral hypoglycemic agents.	745	970 J11(RS2), D08, D12
11.	Sulfanylurea.	746	971 D03, D11
12.	Insulin—types, indications (short, intermediate and long-acting insulins), adverse effects.	748	973 D07, D09, D12
13.	Chronic/long-term complications of diabetes mellitus.	755	978 D08(RS2), D15
14.	Diabetes mellitus—microvascular/ macrovascular complications.	755	978 J16(RS3)
15.	Diabetic nephropathy (neurological complications of DM)—clinical features and management.	757	984 D08, D13
16.	Diabetes mellitus—neurological manifestations (diabetic neuropathy)— classification and management.	758	986 D14(RS2), J15(RS2)
17.	Diabetic amyotrophy.	759	987 D10

Short Answers

1.	Newer insulins—advantages.	—	—	D11
2.	Coma in diabetes—common causes.	—	978	D01
3.	Hypoglycemic coma.	—	982	D11
4.	Indications of insulin in diabetes mellitus.	—	973	J18(RS3)
5.	Ketone bodies.	726	977	D02, D04
6.	Glycosylated hemoglobin.	726	977	D02
7.	Oral glucose tolerance test: WHO diagnostic criteria.	726	969	J11(RS2), D07
8.	Metabolic syndrome.	730	989	D07
9.	Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY)	733	964	D11(RS2)
10.	Hyperglycemia—symptoms.	734	981	D11(RS2)
11.	Acute complications of diabetes mellitus—name three.	735	978	D06

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		DVDSN	GRGM
12.	Oral hypoglycemic (anti diabetic) drugs—mention three.	745	970 D05, D13, J15, J16, J17
13.	Metformin.	746	971 D10(RS2), D16(RS3)
14.	Newer sulphonylureas.	746	970 J08
15.	Thiazolidinediones drugs.	747	972 D10(RS2)
16.	Acarbose.	747	972 D03
17.	Dipeptidyl peptidase-four inhibitor (DPP-4 inhibitors).	747	972 D13(RS2)
18.	Vildagliptins.	747	973 D15(RS3)
19.	Human insulin analogs.	748	974 J10(RS2), D10(RS2)
20.	Insulin therapy—side effects.	750	976 D11(RS2)
21.	Newer insulin delivery devices.	751	976 J09(RS2)
22.	Diabetes mellitus—complications (three acute/three long-term).	755	978 J16(RS3), J07
23.	Ocular complications of diabetes.	757	985 D14
24.	Diabetic nephropathy—diagnosis.	757	984 J11

CHAPTER 21: **GASTROENTEROLOGY**

Long Essays

1.	Upper gastrointestinal bleeding—etiology, investigations and management.	780	670	J16
2.	Malabsorption syndrome—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	783	685	J17
3.	Describe etiology, clinical features of acid-peptic disease (APD) and management of hematemesis.	798, 781	676, 671	D08
4.	Inflammatory bowel diseases—clinical features and management.	813	702	J09
5.	Acute pancreatitis—etiology, clinical features, laboratory findings, complications and management.	837	710	D17(RS3), J18(RS3), J06

Short Essays

1.	Subacute intestinal obstruction.	—	—	D11
2.	Biochemical evaluation of pancreatic functions.	—	711	D10(RS2)

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		DVDSN	GRGM
3.	Dysphagia—causes, investigations (evaluation), treatment.	778	D02
4.	Dyspepsia—causes.	779	D15(RS3)
5.	Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding (hematemesis)—causes (approach), evaluation, management.	780	D11(RS2), D14(RS2), J18(RS3), D01
6.	Chronic diarrhea—causes.	783	D09(RS2)
7.	Malabsorption syndrome.	783	D16
8.	Gastroesophageal reflux disease—management.	791	J10(RS2), D11(RS2), J04, D07
9.	Reflux esophagitis—management.	793	D16(RS3)
10.	Proton pump inhibitors.	793	D08(RS2)
11.	Achalasia cardia—diagnosis.	795	— D03
12.	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection—pathogenesis (pathophysiological basis in gastric ulcer), investigation (methods for the diagnosis) and management (eradication regimen).	798	J11(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS2), D15(RS3), D05, D09, D13
13.	Peptic ulcer disease—diagnosis, treatment (medical management), complications.	799	J02, J05, D09, D16
14.	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome—etiology, clinical features and treatment.	802	J15(RS2), D03, J06
15.	Celiac disease.	805	D12
16.	Whipple's disease.	809	J16
17.	Protein losing enteropathy.	811	— J12
18.	Abdominal tuberculosis.	812	D15(RS3)
19.	Inflammatory bowel disease—extra-intestinal manifestation (systemic complications), investigations and treatment.	813	D11(RS2), J13, D15
20.	Ulcerative colitis—clinical features, extraintestinal manifestations investigation, management, complications.	815	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), J10(RS2), J13(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), J12

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
21. Crohn's disease.	816	706	D17(RS3)
22. Irritable bowel syndrome—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	824	697	J09(RS2), J11(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), J11, J15
23. Intestinal pseudo-obstruction—causes.	835	—	J10
24. Acute pancreatitis—etiology, signs and symptoms, diagnosis (investigations), complications, treatment.	837	710	D08(RS2), D12(RS2), J18(RS3), D03, J13, D15, J17
25. Chronic pancreatitis—causes and complications.	839	713	J17(RS3)
26. Chronic calcific pancreatitis.	839	713	J14

Short Answers

1. Name pancreatic enzymes.	—	—	J11(RS2)
2. Virchow's nodes.	764	—	J18(RS3)
3. Gut hormones—mention three.	772	—	J13
4. Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy—four indications, two contraindications, two complications.	774	—	J15(RS2), J03
5. Dysphagia—causes.	778	673	J10, J12, J17
6. Vomiting—three causes (CNS causes).	780	663	J10, J13
7. Upper GI bleeding (hematemesis)—four causes, drugs used.	780	670	J06, J09, D12
8. Occult blood in stool—causes.	783	670	J10
9. Chronic diarrhea—three causes.	783	666	J17(RS3), J02, D07
10. Weight loss—causes (three chronic diseases).	785	672	D13(RS2), J18(RS3), D16
11. Pain in left/right—upper/lower quadrant of abdomen—list common causes.	787	—	J05, D05, J07
12. Aphthous ulcers.	790	—	D13(RS2)
13. Oral ulcerations—three/four causes.	790	673	D15

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		DVDSN	GRGM
14. Barrett's esophagus.	792	—	J16
15. Proton pump inhibitors—list two-four with dosage.	793	680	J15(RS2), D18(RS3), D02, J04
16. H2 blocking drugs—define, two-three examples.	793	679	D03
17. Acid peptic disease—drugs used (two newer drugs).	793	679	J11, J13
18. Plummer-Vinson syndrome—three features.	796	674	J14(RS2), D07
19. Peptic ulcer—three risk factors, three complications.	798	677	J18(RS3), J06, D06, D13
20. <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> —treatment (three drugs) (triple drug therapy).	800	681	D10(RS2), J02, D16
21. Gastric outlet obstruction—differential diagnosis.	801	—	J10
22. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.	802	682	D15
23. Tropical sprue—etiology.	807	690	D16(RS3)
24. Whipple's disease—four important clinical features.	809	692	J15(RS2)
25. Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction—causes.	810	—	J11(RS2)
26. Meckel's diverticulum.	812	—	J12
27. Inflammatory bowel diseases—two examples, three mimicking conditions, extra-intestinal manifestations.	813	—	J12
28. Ulcerative colitis—three complications, four extra-articular manifestations.	816	702	J03, D03
29. Metabolic bone diseases—three investigations.	824	781	D06
30. Lactulose.	834	—	D15
31. Acute pancreatitis—etiology, two signs, two-four complications.	837	710	D15(RS3), J04
32. Chronic pancreatitis—three complications.	840	713	J17

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DVDSN GRGM

**CHAPTER 22:
HEPATOLOGY****Long Essays**

1. Enumerate the causes of jaundice. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and investigation to differentiate various types of jaundice.	860	429	D18(RS3)
2. Hepatic encephalopathy—etiology, clinical features, precipitating factors and management.	864	462	J04, D05, J12, D12
3. Cirrhosis of liver—causes, clinical features, investigations, complications and management (alcoholic cirrhosis with acute hepatic encephalopathy).	866	449, 464	D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J12(RS2), J17(RS3), D13
4. Mention the etiology and life-threatening complications of cirrhosis of liver. Discuss the management of bleeding esophageal varices.	866, 869	449, 459	D12
5. Portal hypertension—classify, etiology, etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	868	455	D08(RS2), J10, D16
6. Acute viral hepatitis—etiology (viruses causing hepatitis), mode of transmission, clinical features, laboratory diagnosis and management (hepatitis B/hepatitis A/hepatitis E infection).	871	434	D16(RS3), J08, D09

Short Essays

1. Transfusion associated hepatitis.	—	—	J15
2. List the causes of hematemesis. Describe the management of acute variceal bleeding.	780, 869	670, 459	D12(RS2), J03, D03, D15
3. Liver biopsy—indications and complications.	855	424	J09(RS2), J03
4. Prehepatic jaundice.	860	429	J10
5. Abdominal paracentesis—indications, procedure and complications.	864	467	J07
6. Hepatorenal syndrome.	864	465	D06

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		DVDSN	GRGM
7. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis—diagnosis and management.	864	468	D13(RS2), D14(RS2), J05, D06, D08, D09, D13, D16
8. Hepatic encephalopathy (coma)—precipitating factors, diagnosis and management.	864	462	J10(RS2), D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J15(RS2), D15(RS3), J11
9. Complications of cirrhosis of liver. Briefly write about prevention of hepatitis B infection.	866, 876	454, 436	J10(RS2), J15, D15
10. Hypersplenism—causes, laboratory features and treatment.	868	66	D18(RS3), J04, D04, J12, D16
11. Portal hypertension—causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	868	455	J11, D15
12. (Medical) management of bleeding esophageal varices.	869	459	J18(RS3), D18(RS3), J17
13. Acute viral hepatitis—causes and complications.	871	434	D16
14. Acute hepatitis—clinical features.	871	359	D13(RS2)
15. Chronic active hepatitis.	873	443	J14
16. Chronic hepatitis B infection—complications, treatment, prevention.	873	445	D12(RS2), J13(RS2), J16
17. Hepatitis C virus infection.	877	436	J18(RS3), J10
18. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).	882	483	D15(RS3)
19. Autoimmune hepatitis—clinical features and treatment.	886	444	J09
20. Hepatocellular carcinoma (hepatoma).	890	484	D10(RS2), D13(RS2), D03
21. Drug hepatotoxicity—manifestations.	894	433	J12
22. Wilson's disease (genetic counseling).	896	475	J16(RS3), D05, D11, D16

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Short Answers		DVDSN	GRGM
1. Hemolytic jaundice—urinary findings.	—	430	J12(RS2)
2. Liver function tests.	852	421	D13(RS2), D07
3. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia.	860	429	D14(RS2)
4. Obstructive jaundice—three/four causes.	861	432	J04, D04
5. Tender hepatomegaly—three/four causes.	862	486	J16(RS3)
6. Meigs syndrome.	862	473	J11
7. Abdominal paracentesis—indications.	864	467	J08
8. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)—diagnosis (ascitic fluid analysis) and treatment.	864	468	D12(RS2), D17(RS3), D18(RS3)
9. Hepatic encephalopathy—precipitating factors, treatment.	864	462	J10(RS2), D02
10. Cirrhosis—three causes (non-infectious causes), complications, Child-Pugh classification of prognosis.	866	449, 454	J14(RS2), J18(RS3), J09, J13, J16
11. Hypersplenism.	868	66	D08(RS2), J15(RS2), D17(RS3)
12. Portal hypertension—four causes, three clinical features, four complications.	868	455	J15(RS2), D05, D06
13. Acute hepatitis—three causes (six viruses causing).	871	434	J06
14. Acute viral hepatitis—three complications.	872	434	J15
15. Hepatitis A viral infection—investigations.	872	434	J16(RS3)
16. Hepatitis B infection (serum hepatitis)—mode of transmission, three complications, postexposure prophylaxis.	873	435, 445, 436	J13(RS2), J02, D10
17. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg).	873	438	D09(RS2)
18. Chronic active hepatitis—diagnosis.	873	443	D11
19. Hepatitis B vaccination.	876	436	J03, J04, D04, J06
20. Hepatitis C—risk factors, complications.	877	436	D10(RS2), J11(RS2), D11(RS2)

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		DVDSN	GRGM	
21.	Alcoholic liver disease—three clinical syndromes.	880	448	J11(RS2)
22.	Primary biliary cirrhosis—three manifestations.	887	477	J09
23.	Drugs causing hepatitis (hepatotoxic drugs)—name three.	894	433	D11(RS2), D12(RS2), D01, J03, D03, J04, J09, J12
24.	Hemochromatosis.	895	474	D09(RS2)
25.	Murphy's sign.	905	—	D09

CHAPTER 23:
HEMATOLOGY AND TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

Long Essays

1.	Name the causes for macrocytosis. Discuss the clinical features, investigations treatment and prevention of vitamin B ₁₂ deficiency.	921, 943	3, 16	D13(RS2)
2.	Anemia—etiology, clinical features and management.	923	5	D08
3.	Define and classify anemia. How to approach a case of anemia? Write in detail about etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia. What is the most common cause of iron deficiency anemia in tropical countries?	940	5, 8	J13(RS2), J18(RS3), D07, D13, D15
4.	B ₁₂ deficiency anemia—clinical features and treatment.	943	16	D09
5.	Classify anemia. Discuss the diagnosis and management of megaloblastic anemia.	944	5, 16	D11(RS2)
6.	Hemolytic anemias—etiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	945	25	D14(RS2)
7.	Sickle cell anemia—etiopathogenesis and management.	951	29	J10
8.	Classify leukemias. Describe the clinical features, investigations of acute leukemia. Outline the principles of management of acute myeloid leukemia.	955	42	J10(RS2), J16(RS3)
9.	Classify leukemias. Discuss etiology, clinical features, laboratory features, diagnosis, complications and management of chronic myeloid leukemia (enumerate drugs used in chemotherapy).	955, 958	42, 51	J13(RS2), D01, J02, J17

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		DVDSN	GRGM
10.	Acute leukemia—classification, clinical features, diagnosis and management.	955	42
			J09(RS2), D16
11.	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma—clinical features, investigations and management.	964	73
Short Essays			
1.	Febrile thrombocytopenia.	—	—
2.	Value of peripheral smear in diagnosis of anemias.	—	3
3.	Sternal puncture—indications and complications.	—	—
4.	Oxygen dissociation curve.	917	—
5.	Evaluation of patient with prolonged bleeding.	920	88
6.	Microcytic hypochromic anemia (blood picture)—causes.	921	8
7.	Low molecular weight heparins.	938	107
8.	Mention causes of microcytic hypochromic anemia. Discuss etiology, clinical features, complications and treatment of iron deficiency anemia.	921, 940	8
			D08(RS2), D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D05, D10
9.	Differential diagnosis of generalized lymphadenopathy.	927	113
10.	Splenomegaly (massive)—causes.	928	62
11.	Thrombocytopenia.	929	89
12.	Pancytopenia.	930	22
13.	Blood components—name and their indications.	931	109
14.	Blood transfusion therapy—indications, complications, precautions to be observed.	931	109
			D09(RS2), J11(RS2), D12(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), D02, J03, D04
15.	Bone marrow transplantation (allogenic).	937	50
			D15(RS3), D08
16.	Graft-versus-host reaction.	937	—
17.	Indications for anticoagulants.	938	105
18.	Antiplatelet drugs.	938	103

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	DVDSN	GRGM
19. Megaloblastic anemia—causes, clinical features, investigations (peripheral blood and bone marrow picture), treatment.	943	13
19. Megaloblastic anemia—causes, clinical features, investigations (peripheral blood and bone marrow picture), treatment.	943	13
20. Laboratory features of acute intravascular hemolysis.	946	26
21. Hemolytic anemia—classification, laboratory investigations (laboratory features).	946	25
22. Hereditary spherocytosis.	947	26
23. Sickle cell anemia—clinical features, complications.	951	29
24. Thalassemia—diagnosis and clinical features.	953	32
25. Acute leukemias—clinical features, diagnosis, management.	955	43
26. Chronic myeloid leukemia—diagnosis (clinical features) and management.	958	51
27. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia.	959	59
28. Hodgkin's lymphoma—clinical features.	961	67
29. Multiple myeloma—clinical features, investigations/diagnosis and management.	966	76
30. Polycythemia vera.	970	38
31. Bleeding disorders.	970	88
32. Idiopathic/immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)—evaluation, clinical features, diagnostic investigations and management.	971	91
33. Hemophilia/hemophilia A—clinical features and management.	971	96
34. Deep vein thrombosis—risk factors, predisposing factors, diagnosis, complications, prevention and treatment.	975	623
35. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome.	977	741

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		DVDSN	GRGM
36. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)—management.	978	102	D13
Short Answers			
1. Secondary polycythemia—three causes.	—	37	D03
2. Agranulocytosis—causes (three drugs causing).	—	40	D08(RS2), D12
3. Sideroblastic anemia.	—	12	D15(RS3)
4. Bone marrow study (aspiration)—indications.	—	—	J10(RS2), D03
5. Erythropoietin.	915	1	J09(RS2), J17(RS3)
6. Name three tests used to test hemostasis. Give the normal values.	920	88	D01
7. Prothrombin time.	920	89	J08
8. Microcytic hypochromic anemia—three causes.	921	8	J11, J14
9. Macrocytic anemia—three causes.	921	13	D02, D04
10. Lymphocytosis—causes.	926	—	D08
11. Neutropenia—causes.	926	40	D07, J11
12. Leukocytosis.	926	—	J04, D04
13. Eosinophilia—causes.	926	2	D02, D04
14. Generalized lymphadenopathy—causes.	927	113	D07, D10, D16
15. Six causes of mild splenomegaly.	928	62	D15
16. Massive splenomegaly—three/four common causes.	928	62	D12(RS2), D13(RS2), D03, D11, D15
17. Thrombocytopenia—causes.	929	89	J12(RS2), D13, J17
18. Pancytopenia (with cellular marrow)—four causes.	930	22	D11, J16
19. Immunoglobulins—therapeutic uses.	930	—	D16(RS3)
20. Plasma transfusion—three indications.	931	110	J08
21. Blood transfusion—four complications, three infections transmitted, precautions observed.	931	111	D02, D03, D05
22. Stem cell transplant (stem cell therapy) in clinical medicine—applications.	936	49	D08(RS2), J16(RS3)

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		DVDSN	GRGM
23. Bone marrow transplant—indications.	936	50	D18(RS3), D07
24. Anticoagulants—name two, two/four indications for long-term anticoagulation, contraindications.	938	105	J18(RS3), D01, J08, J16
25. Iron deficiency anemia—three causes, three major clinical signs.	940	8	D12, J15
26. Iron therapy (parenteral).	943	11	J10(RS2), D02, D04, D08
27. Megaloblastic anemia—causes, blood picture.	943	13	D10(RS2), J12(RS2)
28. Vitamin B ₁₂ and folate—dietary sources and therapeutic schedule.	943	16, 19	D01
29. Schilling's test.	944	18	J11(RS2)
30. Hemolytic anemia—four causes.	946	25	D02, D04
31. Hereditary spherocytosis.	947	26	D16
32. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.	948	27	D13(RS2)
33. Direct Coombs test.	948	35	D13
34. Sickle cell crisis—features.	952	30	D17(RS3), J08
35. Features of beta thalassemia.	953	33	J18(RS3)
36. Acute myeloid leukemia—treatment.	956	44	D14(RS2)
37. Auer rods.	956	44	J14
38. Philadelphia chromosome—significance.	958	51	J03, J07, J08, D14
39. Chronic myeloid leukemia—three features, laboratory features, two drugs used in treatment.	958	51	J14(RS2)
40. Imatinib—three indications.	959	53	J14(RS2), D08
41. Chronic leukemias—three drugs used.	959	53	D06
42. Myelodysplastic syndrome—define.	960	57	J03
43. Multiple myeloma—three investigations.	967	76	J09(RS2), D13
44. Aplastic anemia—three causes, treatment.	968	22	D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D03

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		DVDSN	GRGM
45.	Myeloproliferative disorders—name three.	969	37 D11
46.	Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)— treatment.	971	J13(RS2), D16
47.	Congenital bleeding disorders—name three.	972	— D05
48.	Treatment of hemophilia.	972	98 D15
49.	Deep vein thrombosis—three causes, four predisposing factors.	975	623 J13
50.	Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)—four causes, four investigations.	978	102 D16(RS3), J03, J07, J16

CHAPTER 24: **RHEUMATOLOGY AND BONE DISEASE**

Long Essays

1. Differentiate between acute rheumatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Write the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management (drugs used) of rheumatoid arthritis. Add a note on extra articular manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Systemic lupus erythematosus—definition, clinical features, investigations and treatment.

Short Essays

1. Seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
2. Drug induced SLE.
3. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies associated disorders (ANCA associated disorders).
4. Cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors.
5. Disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs)—indications, current status.
6. Osteoarthritis—pathogenesis and clinical features.
7. Degenerative joint disease of the knees—management.
8. Gout—clinical features, diagnosis and management.

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		DVDSN	GRGM
9.	Chronic tophaceous gout.	1014	750
10.	Rheumatoid arthritis—pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostic criteria (American Rheumatologic Association criteria), investigations, treatment, extra-articular manifestations.	1021	717
11.	Ankylosing spondylitis.	1030	727
12.	Reactive arthritis.	1031	728
13.	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)—clinical features, diagnostic criteria (Revised American Rheumatism Association criteria), laboratory investigations and management.	1034	734
14.	Scleroderma.	1037	742
15.	Polymyositis.	1039	744
16.	Dermatomyositis	1039	744
17.	Osteoporosis—risk factors, prevention, treatment.	1044	781
18.	Vitamin D deficiency—effects and treatment.	1049	778
19.	Osteomalacia.	1051	780

Short Answers

1.	Hemarthrosis—causes.	—	—	D10
2.	Role of bone densitometry in clinical practice.	—	—	D15(RS3)
3.	Alkaline phosphatase—four causes of elevation.	990	422	J10(RS2), D16(RS3), J07
4.	Rheumatoid factor.	991	721	J03, J04, D04
5.	Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) antibody.	991	722	D13(RS2)
6.	Polyarthritis—three causes.	993	717	J02

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		DVDSN	GRGM
7.	Cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors.	1003	722 J07
8.	Disease modifying agents in rheumatoid arthritis—list four.	1004	720 J09(RS2), J12(RS2), D06, J16
9.	Methotrexate—indications.	1004	808 J11, J14
10.	Rituximab.	1006	721 D12
11.	What is normal serum uric acid? Mention causes of hyperuricemia.	1013	750 J12(RS2), J05
12.	Acute gouty arthritis—clinical features.	1014	750 D18(RS3)
13.	Gout—medical management of acute attack (drugs used).	1015	751 D16(RS3), D17(RS3), J06, J08, J11, D14, J15
14.	Pseudogout.	1016	752 J15(RS2)
15.	Rheumatoid arthritis—diagnosis (diagnostic criteria), drugs used, four extra-articular manifestations, four skin manifestations, management.	1023	717 J11(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), J04, D06, D11, D13
16.	Felty's syndrome—components.	1025	719 J11(RS2)
17.	Ankylosing spondylitis.	1030	727 D10(RS2)
18.	Reactive arthritis—causes.	1031	728 D14(RS2)
19.	Sjogren's syndrome.	1038	725 D15(RS3)
20.	Dermatomyositis.	1039	744 J09(RS2)
21.	Polyarteritis nodosa—clinical features.	1042	746 D12(RS2)
22.	Osteoporosis—three drugs used.	1047	781 D03, J13
23.	Osteomalacia.	1051	780 J16(RS3)

CHAPTER 25:**NEUROLOGY****Long Essays**

1. Bell's palsy—etiology, clinical features and management.
2. Epilepsy/seizures—classification (types), etiology, clinical features, investigations (evaluation) and management [Grand mal (generalized tonic clonic) epilepsy/idiopathic tonic clonic epilepsy].

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
3. Classify epilepsy. Enumerate anti epileptic agents. Discuss status epilepticus management.	1098, 1101, 1080	343, 347, 350	D16
4. Parkinsonism—etiology, pathogenesis (pathophysiology), clinical features and treatment.	1112	367	J09(RS2), J02, J04, D04, J14
5. Pyogenic meningitis (meningococcal meningitis)—causes (common organisms), etiopathogenesis, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis/investigations, complications and management.	1118	378	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), D15(RS3), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), J03, J14, D14
6. Tuberculous meningitis—pathology, clinical features, investigations, complications and management.	1120	385	D10(RS2), D11(RS2)
7. Myasthenia gravis—etiology, clinical features, investigations and management.	1141	412	D01, D07

Short Essays

1. Jacksonian epilepsy.	—	344	D16(RS3)
2. Compare and contrast intramedullary and extramedullary lesions of the spinal cord.	—	394	D01
3. Differences between spasticity and rigidity.	—	—	J07
4. Senile dementia.	—	322	J02
5. Draw and label a diagram of the circle of Willis.	—	352	J03, J07, J17
6. Lumbar puncture—indications, contraindications, procedure, complications.	1077	325	J17(RS3), J18(RS3), D01, J05
7. Compare the CSF findings of aseptic, pyogenic and tuberculous meningitis.	1078	—	J03
8. Cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis.	1078	386	J09(RS2)
9. Status epilepticus—define, complications, emergency management.	1080	350	J10(RS2), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), D02, J04, D05, J07, D09, D10, D11, D13, J17

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	DVDSN	GRGM	
10. Babinski sign.	1082	316	J09(RS2)
11. Bell's palsy (lower motor neuron facial palsy)—clinical features and treatment.	1082	331	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J13(RS2), J04, J06, J13
12. Tremors.	1085	374	J03
13. Anatomy of optic nerve and localization of lesion at various levels.	1089	328	D08(RS2)
14. Nystagmus.	1090	375	D08(RS2)
15. Migraine headache—clinical features and management (in young adults).	1095	338	D08(RS2), D11(RS2), J16(RS3), J18(RS3)
16. Cluster headache.	1096	342	J14
17. Trigeminal neuralgia—clinical features and management.	1096	330	J15(RS2), D03, J04, D13, D14
18. Treatment of GTCS (Grand mal).	1101	347	J16
19. Anticonvulsant drug therapy.	1101	347	J11(RS2)
20. Multiple sclerosis—clinical features.	1106	403	J16(RS3)
21. Transverse myelitis—clinical features.	1110	392	J02
22. Parkinson's disease—clinical manifestations and management (drug therapy).	1112	367	J13(RS2), D18(RS3), D05, D02, J06, J10, J16
23. Huntington's disease—transmission and clinical features.	1115	373	J03
24. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.	1116	402	J09(RS2)
25. Pyogenic meningitis—CSF findings, treatment.	1118	378	J06
26. Tuberculous meningitis—clinical features, laboratory diagnosis, treatment.	1120	385	J14(RS2)
27. Herpes simplex encephalitis.	1121	383	D14
28. Rabies (rabid dog bite)—prevention, treatment, complications.	1122	—	J10(RS2), D07
29. Tetanus—clinical features and treatment.	1125	—	D10(RS2), D01, D11

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		DVDSN	GRGM
30.	Intracranial mass lesions—features.	1127	337 J10
31.	Raised intracranial tension—clinical recognition and initial treatment.	1127	334 D05
32.	Benign intracranial hypertension.	1133	334 D09(RS2)
33.	Subacute combined degeneration—clinical features and management.	1138	400 J10(RS2)
34.	Syringomyelia—pathogenesis.	1138	398 D01
35.	Peripheral Neuropathy—etiology and clinical features.	1138	407 D05, J08, D09
36.	Carpal tunnel syndrome.	1139	— D11(RS2)
37.	Guillain-Barre syndrome—clinical features, investigations and management (principles).	1140	411 D11(RS2), J17
38.	Myasthenia gravis—etiology, clinical features, investigations and management.	1141	412 D08(RS2), D13(RS2), D16(RS3), J06, D08, D09, J13, J15
39.	Plasma exchange therapy.	1142	— J02
40.	Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	1143	414 D16(RS3)
41.	Paraneoplastic syndrome.	1325	226 D13(RS2), J08, D13

Short Answers

1.	Hypotonia—three/four causes.	—	375	J18(RS3), J04, D04, D09
2.	7th nerve palsy (LMN type)—common causes.	—	331	D05
3.	Romberg sign.	—	—	J10
4.	Paraplegia—three causes.	—	390	J07, J16
5.	Biceps reflex.	1063	—	J03
6.	Extrapyramidal diseases—three characteristic features.	1069	—	D11(RS2)
7.	Cerebellar dysfunction—three signs (cerebellar signs).	1069	375	J02, D13
8.	Weber's syndrome.	1072	—	J14
9.	Three radiological investigations used in neurology.	1073	323	D06

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
10.	Electroencephalography.	1074	— J12
11.	Lumbar puncture—two/three indications, two contraindications, three complications.	1077	325 J11(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), D03, J15, J17
12.	CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.	1078	386 J07, J13, J17
13.	CSF findings in acute pyogenic (bacterial) meningitis.	1078	379 J16(RS3), D12, J16
14.	Status epilepticus—three drugs/two complications.	1080	350 D17(RS3)
15.	Upper motor neuron lesion—three neurological signs.	1082	316 J17
16.	Bell's palsy.	1082	331 J14
17.	Tremor—define, three types with examples, causes.	1085	374 D13
18.	Apraxia.	1086	318 D03
19.	Hemiballismus.	1086	373 J03
20.	Myoclonus—define, two causes.	1086	373 J05
21.	Vertigo—causes.	1086	— D09
22.	3rd cranial nerve palsy—three common causes.	1089	328 J07
23.	6th cranial nerve palsy—three common causes.	1089	— J05
24.	Nystagmus—causes.	1090	375 J11
25.	Ptosis—common causes.	1091	327 D15(RS3)
26.	Argyl-Robertson pupil.	1092	334 J02, D14
27.	Clinical features of neurogenic bladder.	1094	390 D15(RS3)
28.	Tension headache.	1095	— D15(RS3), J17(RS3)
29.	Migraine—three drugs used/prophylactic therapy.	1096	341 J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J08
30.	Trigeminal neuralgia—treatment.	1097	330 J16(RS3), J06
31.	Three primary epileptic disorders.	1098	276 J10
32.	Define complex partial seizure.	1098	343 D02

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
33. Convulsions/seizures—four causes, complications.	1099	346	D08
34. Treatment of generalized tonic-clonic seizures.	1101	347	D15
35. Antiepileptic drugs—name three/four.	1101	347	D12
36. Gabapentin.	1102	349	D09(RS2)
37. Carbamazepine—uses.	1102	—	D14(RS2), J17(RS3)
38. Phenytoin.	1102	348	D12(RS2), J18(RS3)
39. Sodium valproate (valproic acid)—uses.	1102	348	J09(RS2), D17(RS3)
40. Clonazepam.	1102	—	D11(RS2)
41. Parkinsonism—three features/clinical components, drugs used.	1112	367	J14(RS2), D08, D09, D10
42. Catechol-O-methyltransferase inhibitors.	1113	370	J09(RS2)
43. Motor neuron disease—three patterns of involvement.	1116	401	J14
44. Meningitis—clinical features/two-three physical signs.	1118	379	D13, J15
45. Meningeal irritation signs—tests to illicit.	1118	379	J13(RS2)
46. Rabies—post-exposure prophylaxis.	1122	—	J11(RS2), D18(RS3), J06
47. Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord—three neurological signs.	1138	400	J16
48. Peripheral neuropathy—causes/three conditions associated.	1138	407	J08, D08, J15
49. Myasthenia gravis—clinical features, drugs used.	1141	412	J13(RS2), J11, D14

CHAPTER 26: **STROKE MEDICINE**

Long Essays

1. Intracerebral hemorrhage—etiopathogenesis, risk factors, clinical features, investigations and management.

Contd... —

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
2.	Hemorrhagic (cerebral) stroke—etiology, clinical features, investigation and management.	1154	362 D09, D11
3.	Right middle cerebral artery occlusion—predisposing factors, clinical features, investigations and management.	1156	356 D10

Short Essays

1. Stroke—risk factors. 1153 353 J14(RS2)
2. Transient ischemic attack. 1156 353 J04, D04
3. Subarachnoid hemorrhage—clinical features and management. 1160 360 D08(RS2), D07, J13

Short Answers

1. Stroke—etiology (in young), three complications. 1153 353 D08(RS2), D05, J09
2. Lacunar infarct. 1153 360 D09(RS2)
3. Transient ischemic attack (TIA)—define. 1156 353 D12(RS2), D07, D10
4. Computerized tomography in stroke. 1157 358 D08(RS2)
5. Subarachnoid hemorrhage—clinical features. 1161 360 J13(RS2)

CHAPTER 27:
MEDICAL OPHTHALMOLOGY

None

CHAPTER 28:
MEDICAL PSYCHIATRY**Short Essays**

1. How would you distinguish between an organic and functional psychosis? — — D01
2. Difference between psychosis and neurosis. — — J05
3. Reactive depression. — — —
4. Mini-mental state examination. 1181 — J11(RS2)
5. How is memory tested clinically? 1181 — J03
6. Mania. 1186 794 D13(RS2)
7. Behavior therapy. 1190 796 D07
8. Dementia (in the elderly). 1191 322 D17(RS3), D06, D08

— Contd... —

		DVDSN	GRGM
9.	Clinical recognition of early and late dementias.	1192	322 J05
10.	Alzheimer's disease—etiology and clinical features.	1192	364 J14(RS2), J03
11.	Delirium tremens.	1194	799 D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D09
12.	Consequences of chronic alcohol misuse.	1194	— J11(RS2)
13.	Alcohol withdrawal syndrome—clinical features.	1194	799 J15
14.	Drug abuse—effects and treatment.	1195	797 D12(RS2), J09
15.	(Acute) schizophrenia.	1196	791 J14(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS2), J17(RS3)
16.	Paranoid schizophrenia.	1196	791 D09(RS2), D16(RS3)
17.	Catatonia.	1197	— J14
18.	Psychosis—management.	1197	— J12(RS2)
19.	Antipsychotic drugs—side effects.	1197	802 J11(RS2), D15(RS3), J13
20.	(Severe) depression—classification, clinical features, treatment.	1198	793 D08(RS2), D15(RS3), J02, D03, D13, J17
21.	Antidepressants.	1199	803 D12(RS2)
22.	Bipolar affective disorder.	1199	793 J10(RS2)
23.	Panic disorder (panic attacks).	1200	795 J13(RS2), D14(RS2)
24.	Anxiety disorders—types and management.	1200	795 J08, D14
25.	Anxiety neurosis—diagnosis and management.	1200	795 D02, D04
26.	Hyperventilation.	1200	264 D07
27.	Lithium.	1200	— D17(RS3), J06
28.	Obsessive compulsive neurosis.	1201	796 D17(RS3)
29.	Psychosomatic disease—clinical feature and treatment.	1202	796 J09

		DVDSN	GRGM
30. Chronic fatigue syndrome.	1202	—	J14(RS2)
31. Conversion disorder.	1202	797	D11(RS2)
32. Dissociative (conversion) disorder.	1202	797	D15(RS3), J17(RS3)
33. Anorexia nervosa.	1203	—	D14(RS2), J07
34. Paranoid state and its management.	1204	—	J16
35. Bulimia nervosa.	1204	—	D12(RS2), D15(RS3)
36. Postpartum depression.	1206	—	J14(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Three common features of senile dementia.	—	322	D15(RS3)
2. Delusions—conditions associated.	1184	791	J09(RS2), D14
3. Hallucinations—three drugs causing.	1184	791	J11(RS2), J14
4. Behavior therapy.	1190	796	D16(RS3)
5. Electroconvulsive therapy—indications.	1190	803	D09(RS2), D02, D04
6. Dementia—four causes, three reversible causes, two associated conditions.	1191	322	D01, J12
7. Alcoholism—three complications.	1194	798	D09
8. Korsakoffs psychosis.	1195	786	D18(RS3)
9. Wernicke's encephalopathy—clinical features, treatment.	1195	785	D09(RS2), D14(RS2), D08
10. Schizophrenia—four main symptoms.	1196	791	D08
11. Catatonia.	1197	—	D08(RS2)
12. Antipsychotic drugs.	1197	802	D10(RS2)
13. Antidepressants—name three-four.	1199	803	J09
14. Tricyclic antidepressant drugs.	1199	803	D13(RS2)
15. Selective serotonin uptake inhibitors.	1199	803	D05
16. Anxiety neurosis.	1200	795	J04
17. Panic attacks—treatment.	1200	795	J12(RS2)
18. Lithium.	1200	—	J02
19. Post-traumatic stress disorder.	1201	795	J15(RS2)

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
20. Obsessive compulsive disorder.	1201	796	D18(RS3), J06, D15
21. Anorexia nervosa—management.	1203	—	J16(RS3), D10
22. Munchausen's syndrome.	1206	797	D11(RS2)
23. Puerperal psychosis.	1206	—	D11(RS2)

CHAPTER 29: DERMATOLOGY

Short Essays

1. Skin tuberculosis.	—	—	D09(RS2)
2. (Generalized) pruritus.	1219	299	J09(RS2), D05
3. Nonhealing leg ulcer—causes and investigation.	1223	—	D09
4. Tenia cruris—clinical features and management.	1240	312	J09
5. Scabies—clinical features, diagnosis, management, complications.	1241	308	J17(RS3), J07, D08, J17
6. Acne vulgaris.	1241	302	J16
7. Atopic dermatitis.	1245	297	D08(RS2)
8. Psoriasis—causes, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	1247	300	J02, J11, J14
9. Psoralen and ultraviolet A (PUVA) therapy.	1250	300	D15(RS3)
10. Lichen planus.	1252	—	J15
11. Urticaria.	1252	275	J12
12. Hypopigmented cutaneous lesions—differential diagnosis.	1257	—	D08
13. Erythema multiforme.	1264	304	D17(RS3)
14. Erythema nodosum.	1265	301	D14(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Plaque—define, two common causes.	1211	—	J05
2. Papule—define, two causes.	1211	—	J05
3. Three skin tests.	1215	—	J06
4. (Generalized) pruritus—causes (medical disorders).	1219	299	J10(RS2)

Contd...

		DVDSN	GRGM
5. Tinea corporis.	1240	312	D08(RS2), J14
6. Tinea versicolor.	1240	313	D09
7. Scabies—management (two/three drugs used).	1241	308	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J15(RS2), D15(RS3), J10, D10
8. Acne vulgaris.	1241	302	D11(RS2)
9. Exogenous eczema.	1244	297	J16(RS3)
10. Psoriasis—types, clinical features (nail changes), treatment (PUVA therapy).	1248	300	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D17(RS3), D08, D14
11. Urticaria—causes.	1253	275	J11(RS2), J16(RS3)
12. Hypopigmentation—causes.	1257	—	D07
13. Vitiligo—three drugs used.	1257	306	D10(RS2), J14(RS2), D03
14. Medical disorders causing pigmentation.	1258	307	J13(RS2)
15. Alopecia—causes.	1259	—	D09
16. Steven-Johnson syndrome.	1264	304	D13(RS2), D13, D15
17. Erythema nodosum—three conditions associated.	1265	301	J14(RS2)

CHAPTER 30: MATERNAL MEDICINE

Short Essay

1. HELLP syndrome. 1284 — J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Antibiotics safe in pregnancy. 1277 — D05, J17
2. Sheehan's syndrome—define. 1280 938 D02
3. Anticonvulsant drugs safe in pregnancy. 1284 — J05
4. HELLP syndrome. 1284 — J10

Contd... —

Contd...

DVDSN GRGM

**CHAPTER 31:
ADOLESCENT AND TRANSITION MEDICINE**

None

**CHAPTER 32:
AGEING AND DISEASE****Short Essay**

1. Falls in elderly—common causes.	1308	—	D11(RS2), J15
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Short Answers

1. Unsteadiness in the elderly—causes.	—	—	J12(RS2)
2. Name members of multidisciplinary team.	1303	—	J17(RS3)
3. Falls in the elderly—three causes.	1308	—	D08(RS2), J17(RS3), J18(RS3), D12
4. Causes of urinary incontinence in the elderly.	1309	—	D17(RS3)

**CHAPTER 33:
ONCOLOGY****Short Essays**

1. Tumor markers—mention serum tumor markers.	1324	806	D09(RS2), J06, J12
2. Alfa fetoprotein.	1324	806	J04, D04
3. Tumor lysis syndrome.	1328	811	J08

Short Answers

1. Anticancer drugs—name three.	—	807	J06
2. Tumor markers (mention two).	1324	806	J15(RS2), J17(RS3), D18(RS3)
3. Alfa fetoprotein.	1324	806	J04, J06
4. Imatinib mesylate.	1332	53	J11(RS2), D13(RS2)

**CHAPTER 34:
PAIN AND PALLIATIVE CARE**

None.

Contd... —

Contd...

DVDSN GRGM

CHAPTER 35:
LABORATORY REFERENCE RANGES
Short Answer

1. Give the normal value of:
 - a. PaCO_2
 - b. PaO_2
 - c. Arterial blood pH
 - d. Arterial blood bicarbonate.

1358 117 D01

MISCELLANEOUS**Short Essays**

1. Cyclosporine. — — J12(RS2)
2. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. — — J16
3. Arteriovenous malformations. — — J12
4. Recombinant DNA technology. — — J04, D04
5. Genetic counseling in autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance like Huntington's chorea. — — J07
6. Enteral therapy—indications. — — D07

Short Answers

1. Benzodiazepine withdrawal symptoms. — — D14
2. Cushing reflex. — — J16(RS3)
3. Mention some diseases that cause very high serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels. — — J17
4. Cyclosporin. — — D02, D04, J15
5. Trail's sign. — — D14
6. Drug fever. — — D14(RS2)
7. Gram-negative bacilli—mention three. — — D13
8. Tidal percussion. — — D12
9. Gigantism—causes. — — J12(RS2)
10. Mydriasis—causes. — — D11
11. Electric shock—two features, management. — — D08
12. Coin lesion of X-ray chest—causes. — — D09, D10
13. Miliary mottling in X-ray—three/four causes. — — J09

Contd... —

Contd...

	DVDSN	GRGM	
14. Unilateral pedal edema—four causes.	—	—	J13
15. Analgesic drugs safe in pregnancy.	—	—	J07
16. Aspirin—three indications with dose.	—	—	J02
17. Beta 1 agonist therapy—three complications.	—	—	J09
18. Neurocutaneous markers.	—	—	J10(RS2)
19. Serum amylase levels as diagnostic marker in clinical conditions.	—	712	D16
20. Immunosuppressive drugs—name three-four.	—	807	D16(RS3)
21. Epistaxis—three common causes.	244, 258, 1041	—	J05
22. Exchange transfusion— indications.	277, 945, 953	—	J08
23. Name one cause for each of the following:			
a. Rheumatoid nodule.	1023	718	D01
b. Osler's node.	528	590	
c. Knuckle pigmentation.	672	959	

3

ORTHOPEDICS

REFERENCES

1. Maheshwari and Mhaskar (**MSWRI**): Essential Orthopedics, 6th Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher (P) Ltd. New Delhi, ₹ 695/-
2. RM Shenoy (**SHNY**): Essentials of Orthopedics, 2nd edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi, ₹ 595/-

COURSE CONTENTS

TRAUMATOLOGY

a. Fracture of Bone and Joint

- General types
- Healing of fractures
- Principles and management diagnosis
- Methods of reductions
- Plaster of Paris (POP) slab application
- Immobilization
- Complications of fractures
- Management of open fractures
- Pathological fractures.

b. Injuries of Upper Extremity

- Injuries of shoulder
 - Fracture clavicle
 - Injuries of acromioclavicular joints
 - Fracture scapula
 - Upper end of humerus
 - Dislocation of shoulder—acute and recurrent
- Fracture around the elbow
 - Fracture of radius and ulna
 - Monteggia fracture—dislocation
- Injuries around the wrist
 - Fracture of scaphoid bone
 - Dislocation of lunate
- Injuries of the hand
 - Fracture of metacarpal
 - Bennett fracture.

c. Injuries of Lower Extremity

- Injuries of hip
 - Dislocation hip
 - Fracture neck of femur
 - Trochanteric fracture
 - Fracture shaft femur
- Injuries of knee
 - Fracture tibia
- Injuries of ankle
 - Fracture dislocation ankle
 - Fracture calcaneum
- Traction splintage
- Below knee slab and above knee slab.

d. Injuries of the Spine

- Incidence
- Mechanism
- Types
- Clinical features
- Cord injury
- Traumatic paraplegia.

e. Nerve Injuries

- Anatomy of a peripheral nerve
- Pathology
- Classification
- Diagnosis and management
- Radial, ulnar, median, sciatic, lateral popliteal.

f. Vascular Injuries

- Types
- Subfascial compression
- Brachial, popliteal, tibial.

g. Amputation

- General indications
- Levels
- Technique
- Above knee amputation
- Below knee stump
- Syme's amputation
- Upper limb amputation
- Prostheses.

h. Deformities

- General
- Congenital
- Acquired
- Principle of management
- Splints
- Club foot, CDM, congenital skeletal limb deficiencies.

REGIONAL CONDITIONS

a. Neck

- Torticollis
- Intervertebral disk prolapse
- Cervical rib.

b. Shoulder

- Painful arc syndrome.

c. Elbow

- Tennis elbow, cubitus varus and valgus.

d. Wrist and Hand

- Wrist drop
- Claw hand
- Ganglion
- Dupuytren.

e. Spine

- Backache—examination
- Spondylolisthesis.

f. Hip

- Clinical examination
- Perthes' disease.

g. Knee

- Genu valgum and varum, and recurvatum
- Recurrent dislocation of patella
- Semimembranosus bursa.

h. Foot

- Plantar fasciitis
- Flat foot
- Foot drop.

NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS**a. Cerebral Palsy**

- Clinical features and management.

b. Anterior Poliomyelitis

- Pathology
- Clinical features
- Management—surgery.

c. Leprosy

- Pathology
- Orthopedic problems—claw hand, foot drop, wrist drop
- Rehabilitation.

d. Infections

- Pyogenic osteomyelitis—acute, chronic, subacute
- Brodie's abscess.

e. Metabolic Disorders

- Rickets
- Osteomalacia
- Osteopetrosis
- Scurvy
- Gout.

f. Miscellaneous

- Paget disease
- Bone cyst
- Medullary deformities.

g. Diseases of Joints

- Clinical examination
- Synovial fluid normal
- Septic arthritis
- Hemophilic arthritis
- Rheumatic and rheumatoid diseases.

BONE AND JOINT TUBERCULOSIS

- Etiopathogenesis
- Clinical features
- Management
- Tuberculosis of spine—Pott's paraplegia
- Tuberculosis of hip, knee and other joints.

TUMORS

a. Benign

- Osteochondroma
- Enchondroma.

b. Malignant

- Osteosarcoma
- Osteoclastoma
- Ewing's tumor
- Multiple myeloma
- Secondaries.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	15 marks	6 marks	50 marks	30 marks	75 marks
Viva voce	—	—	10 marks		
Clinical examination	10 marks	4 marks	40 marks	20 marks	50 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be 1 theory paper carrying 50 marks (Section B of Surgery Paper I). The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2×10 marks	20 marks
3 Short Essay Questions	3×5 marks	15 marks
5 Short Answer Questions	5×3 marks	15 marks
	Total	50 marks

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 40 marks (2 short cases of 20 marks each).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce carries 10 marks. And encompasses all aspects of syllabus and instruments, specimens, X-rays, etc.

QUESTION BANK

MSWRI SHNY

**CHAPTER 1:
ORTHOPEDIC TRAUMA: INTRODUCTION****Long Essays**

1. Classify fractures. Describe clinical features and factors affecting healing of fracture of bone.	1, 10	1, 6	J15
2. Describe clinical features, classification and management of open fractures.	2, 21	7	D11

Short Essays

1. Classify fractures.	1	1	J15(RS3)
2. Compound fracture.	2	2	J10(RS2), D13(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Radiological classification of fracture.	—	1	J10, D15
2. Classification of fracture.	1	1	D13
3. Stress fracture.	1	5	D11(RS2)
4. Compound fracture.	2	2	D08(RS2), J05
5. Pathological fracture.	3	4	D03

**CHAPTER 2:
ANATOMY OF BONE AND FRACTURE
HEALING****Long Essay**

1. Describe the stages (pathology) in fracture healing of cortical bone, factors influencing it and complications of fractures.	10	6	D09(RS2), J12(RS2)
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Short Essay

1. Stages of fracture healing.	10	6	J07
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Short Answers

1. Types of bone union.	—	—	J09
2. Fracture healing (pathophysiology).	10	5	D05, D08
3. Callus.	11	6	D01

Contd...

MSWRI SHNY

CHAPTER 3:
TREATMENT OF FRACTURES:
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Short Essay

1. Plaster of Paris.	17	—	D06
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Short Answers

1. Plaster of Paris.	17	—	J10(RS2), D15(RS3), D03, J12
2. Complications of open fractures.	21	7	J12

CHAPTER 4:
 SPLINTS AND TRACTIONS

Short Answers

1. Thomas splint.	25	IV	J15(RS3), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D01, J15
2. Skin traction.	27	V	D17(RS3)
3. Skeletal traction.	27	V	D13(RS2), J03, D04

CHAPTER 5:
RECENT ADVANCES IN THE
TREATMENT OF FRACTURES

Short Essays

1. Fracture disease.	29	—	D16
2. Splinting.	30	IV	J11(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Fracture disease.	29	—	J17(RS3)
2. Functional cast bracing.	33	—	J07

— Contd... —

Contd...

MSWRI SHNY

CHAPTER 6:
APPROACH TO A PATIENT WITH
LIMB INJURY

Short Essay

1. Enumerate the fractures caused by fall on an outstretched hand and describe the treatment of any one of them. 37, 113 25, 27 J12

CHAPTER 7:
COMPLICATIONS OF FRACTURES

Long Essays

1. How do you classify the fractures and discuss the complications? 1, 42 1, 7 D08

2. Define delayed union and nonunion. Describe causes diagnosis and treatment of nonunion. 48 7 J11(RS2), J05

3. Describe the definition, clinical features, radiological appearance and management of (infected) nonunion of long bones. 48 7 J13(RS2), D15(RS3)

Short Essays

1. Complications of fracture. 42 7 J08

2. Compartment syndrome. 47 — J17(RS3), J10

3. Nonunion. 48 7 D14

4. Malunion. 49 8 J02, D02, J17

5. Avascular (aseptic) necrosis of bone. 50 283 D06

Short Answers

1. Nonunion. 48 7 J17(RS3), D03

2. Malunion. 49 8 D17(RS3), J03, D04, J07

3. Sudeck's osteodystrophy. 51 12 J02

4. Myositis ossificans. 52 286 J12(RS2), D05, D06

Contd... —

Contd...

MSWRI SHNY

CHAPTER 8:
INJURY TO JOINTS: DISLOCATION
AND SUBLUXATION

None

CHAPTER 9:
FRACTURES IN CHILDREN

Long Essay

1. Classify epiphyseal injuries in children. 58, 103 289 D15
 Describe clinical features, radiological appearance and management of epiphyseal injuries in children around elbow joint.

Short Essay

1. Salter-Harris classification of epiphyseal injuries. 58 289 J17

CHAPTER 10:
PERIPHERAL NERVE INJURIES

Long Essay

1. Describe anatomy of peripheral nerve and classification diagnosis and management of the same. 61 140 J11

Short Essays

1. Wrist drop—clinical features and management. 63 155, 150 J04, D11
2. Foot drop. 63 156, 151 J02, J03, D04
3. Claw hand. 64 152, 148 D03
4. Radial nerve palsy. 65 158 D10(RS2), D06
5. Tinel's sign. 69 157 D02

Short Answers

1. Ulnar nerve compression. — — J10
2. Tardy ulnar palsy. — — J14

Contd...

		MSWRI	SHNY
3. Saturday night palsy.	—	—	J02, J12
4. Foot drop splint	—	—	D12(RS2), J11
5. Neuropraxia.	63	145	J04
6. Wrist drop.	63	155, 150	D14
7. Foot drop (causes).	63	156	J09(RS2), D10(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J08, D10
8. Claw hand.	64	152	J09(RS2), J10(RS2), J12(RS2), D15(RS3)
9. Ape thumb deformity.	64	154	J05
10. Radial nerve palsy.	65	158	J14(RS2), D14(RS2), D12
11. Posterior interosseous nerve palsy.	65	158	D13
12. Median nerve palsy.	66	158	J13, D15
13. Forment's test.	68	157	J09
14. Tinel's sign.	69	157	J09(RS2), J09

CHAPTER 11:
DEFORMITIES AND THEIR
MANAGEMENT

None

CHAPTER 12:
TREATMENT OF ORTHOPEDIC
DISORDERS: A GENERAL REVIEW

Short Essays

1. Osteotomy.	83	VII	D17(RS3)
2. Subtrochanteric osteotomy.	83	—	J12(RS2)
3. Bone grafting.	84	9	J03, D04

Contd... —

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
Short Answers			
1. Postoperative physiotherapy.	80	—	D16
2. Short wave diathermy.	81	—	D06
3. Arthrodesis.	83	III	J11(RS2)
4. Tendon transfer.	86	147	J11(RS2)
CHAPTER 13: INJURIES AROUND SHOULDER AND FRACTURE HUMERUS			
Long Essay			
1. Describe mechanism of shoulder injury. Discuss the classification, mechanism, etiopathology, clinical features, investigations, complication and management of (anterior) dislocation of shoulder/instability of the glenohumeral joint.	89	109	J09(RS2), J10(RS2), J15(RS3), J03, D04, D05, D07, J14, D14
Short Essays			
1. Anterior dislocation of shoulder.	90	109	J11
2. Dislocation of shoulder joint—diagnosis, management.	90	109	D09(RS2), J08
Short Answers			
1. Fracture clavicle.	88	54	J18(RS3)
2. Hanging cast.	94	52	D10
CHAPTER 14: INJURIES AROUND THE ELBOW			
Long Essay			
1. Enumerate injuries due to a fall on outstretched hand. Discuss the classification, mechanism, pathoanatomy, displacement, clinical features, radiological features, investigations, complication and treatment of supracondylar fracture of elbow joint (lower end of shaft of humerus) in a child.	37, 97	25, 42	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), J13(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), D18(RS3), D02, J04, J08, D09, J10, J13

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		MSWRI	SHNY	
Short Essays				
1. Supracondylar fractures of humerus in children (complications and management).	97	42		D03, J12
2. Cubitus varus deformity (gunstock deformity).	102	47		J09(RS2), J05
3. Volkmans ischemic contracture.	102	45		D01, J15
Short Answers				
1. Cubitus varus.	102	47		D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D13
2. Volkmann's ischemic contracture.	102	45		D03
3. Volkmann's sign.	102	46		J05
4. Cubitus valgus deformity.	104	47		D15
5. Radial head fractures.	106	38		D07
CHAPTER 15: INJURIES OF THE FOREARM AND WRIST				
Long Essay				
1. What are the fractures caused by fall on an outstretched hand? Define Colles fracture. Describe the mechanism, clinical features, radiological appearance, treatment and complications of Colle's fracture.	37, 111	25		J17(RS3), J02, J07, D12
Short Essays				
1. Monteggia fracture dislocation.	110	34		J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D07, J11
2. Galeazzi's fracture dislocation.	111	36		D08(RS2), D17(RS3), J09
3. Colle's fracture.	111	25		D16(RS3), J05
4. Smith's fracture.	114	29		D01

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
5. Fracture scaphoid bone.	115	20	D14(RS2), D11

Short Answers

1. Galeazzi fracture.	111	36	J02, D09
2. Dinner fork deformity.	112	27	D05
3. Smith fracture.	114	29	J09(RS2), D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D05
4. Barton's fracture.	114	30	D13(RS2)
5. Fracture scaphoid.	115	20	D02

CHAPTER 16:
HAND INJURIES**Short Answers**

1. Bennett's fracture.	117	18	J10(RS2), D15(RS3)
2. Mallet finger.	118	272	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), J03, D04, D12

CHAPTER 17:
PELVIC FRACTURES**Short Essay**

1. Clinical features and management of pelvic fracture.	125	123	D05
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CHAPTER 18:
INJURIES AROUND THE HIP**Long Essays**

1. Describe the classification, mode of injury, clinical features, radiological appearance, complications and management of (posterior) dislocation of hip (in a 30-year-old young man).	130	114	D13(RS2), D17(RS3), D03, D08, D10, J17
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		MSWRI	SHNY	
2.	Classify fracture neck of femur. Discuss etiology, mechanism, classification, clinical features, diagnosis and management of (intracapsular) fracture neck of femur in a patient aged 60/65/70 years.	132	92	D12(RS2), J16(RS3), D01, D16
3.	A 75 years man slips and falls in a bathroom. He is not able to stand and walk with pain in his right hip. What are the possible clinical diagnoses? What investigations you will you do? What first aid will you give and what definite treatment will you do?	132	94	D06
4.	Detail about the etiology, clinical features and management of avascular necrosis of femoral head.	138	283	D11(RS2)
5.	Describe the history, clinical features, investigations and treatment of proximal —femoral fracture.	138	99	J09

Short Essays

1.	Posterior dislocation of hip joint.	130	114	J18(RS3)
2.	Describe blood supply of neck of femur and complications of fracture neck of femur.	129, 137	93, 96	J12
3.	Intertrochanteric fracture hip.	138	99	J09(RS2)

CHAPTER 19:
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1.	Gallow's traction.	143	263	J17
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1.	Describe the clinical features, radiological appearance and management of knee dislocation.	152	118	D13
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Contd... —

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
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1. Bursae around the knee joint.	—	286	D08
2. Fracture patella.	147	85	D14
Short Answers			
1. Bursae around the knee.	—	286	J13(RS2)
2. Cruciate ligament of knee.	145	79	J09
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6. Medial meniscus injury.	150	82	D16
7. Recurrent dislocation patella.	153	—	D11
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1. Describe ankle injuries/fractures—classification, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	159	71	D10(RS2), J06
2. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of comminuted fracture lower end of tibia.	161	77	J18(RS3)
Short Essays			
1. Tibial fracture.	155	77	J08
2. Injuries around the ankle.	159	71	D08
3. Sprain ankle.	163	—	D16
Short Answer			
1. Robert Jone's fracture.	166	63	D12(RS2)
CHAPTER 22: INFECTIONS OF BONES AND JOINTS			
Long Essays			
1. Discuss definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis (radiological appearance) and treatment of acute pyogenic osteomyelitis.	168	165	J10(RS2), J15(RS3), J06

— Contd... —

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		MSWRI	SHNY	
2.	Define the term osteomyelitis. Describe the definition, etiology, pathology, clinical features, radiological features and management of chronic osteomyelitis.	168, 171	165, 169	D13(RS2), D02
3.	What is septic arthritis? Describe the etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis, radiological appearance, management and complications of septic arthritis of knee joint in a young adult.	175	172	J05, D07
Short Essays				
1.	Acute (pyogenic) osteomyelitis.	168	166	D10(RS2), J07, J10, J13
2.	Chronic osteomyelitis.	171	169	D03, D13, D15
3.	Sequestrum.	172	167	J03, D04
4.	Brodie's abscess.	175	171	J15
5.	<i>Salmonella</i> osteomyelitis.	175	—	D12
6.	Septic/suppurative arthritis (of hip).	175	172	D08(RS2), D13, D14
7.	Cluttons joint.	178	—	J13
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1.	Sequestrum.	172	167	J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J06
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3.	Brodie's abscess.	175	171	D10(RS2), D11
4.	Septic arthritis.	175	172	D16
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1.	What is Pott's spine? Discuss the types, etiopathology, clinical features, complications and management of tuberculosis of spine (Pott's spine).	185	175	J09(RS2), J17(RS3), J18(RS3), J12, J15, D16

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
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Short Essays

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**CHAPTER 25:
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2. A 6 months baby comes to you with an idiopathic clubfoot. How you will assess the problem and enumerate various types of treatment for the same.	212	250	D06

Contd... —

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		MSWRI	SHNY
Short Essay			
1. Detail about congenital talipes equinovarus (club foot).	211	250	D11(RS2)
Short Answers			
1. Congenital talipes equinovarus (club foot).	211	250	D09(RS2), J07, D10, J15
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CHAPTER 26:
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AND OTHER MALFORMATIONS

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 2. Sprengel deformity. 224 — J10

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1. Spina bifida. 230 — D05

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1. Triple deformity of knee. 227 184 D09(RS2),
D15(RS3),
D12

CHAPTER 28:
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Long Essays

1. Discuss the benign tumors of the bone including clinical features, radiological appearances and management. 235 195 J09

Contd... —

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
2. Classify bone tumors. Describe the etiology, clinical features, pathology, diagnosis, investigations (radiological appearance) of osteosarcoma (osteogenic sarcoma) of lower end of femur/upper end of tibia. Write briefly on its management.	236, 239	191, 203	J11(RS2), D12(RS2), D16(RS3), D18(RS3), D03, J07, J10
3. Describe the clinical features, investigations (radiological appearance), pathological features and management of a giant cell tumor/osteoclastoma on the distal end of radius/lower end of ulna.	237	201	J16(RS3), D17(RS3), J03, D04, D14, D15
4. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, mode of spread, clinical features, diagnosis, radiological features and management of Ewing's sarcoma right knee in 10-year-old child. Add a note on classification of bone tumors.	243, 236	206. 191	D01, J02, D05, J12, J13
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3. Osteoclastoma (giant cell tumor)—of radius.	237	201	J13(RS2)
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Short Answers			
1. Osteoid osteoma.	235	195	D08(RS2), D18(RS3), D06, D12

— Contd... —

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		MSWRI	SHNY
2.	Classification of bone tumor.	236	191
3.	Radiological picture in osteosarcoma.	240	204
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MSWRI SHNY

CHAPTER 33:
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SPINAL DEFORMITIES

Short Essay

1. Spondylosis, spondylolysis and spondylolisthesis.	298, 224, 283	284	D18(RS3)
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Short Answers

1. Scoliosis.	280	II	D16(RS3)
2. Kyphosis.	283	II	J16(RS3)
3. Spondylolisthesis.	283	284	J16(RS3)

CHAPTER 34:
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1. Rheumatoid arthritis.	286	245	D12(RS2)
2. Deformity of hand in rheumatoid arthritis.	288	245	D15
3. Gout—etiology, clinical features and management.	293	—	D09(RS2), D11(RS2), D13, J14
4. Hemophilic arthropathy.	294	—	D09(RS2), D17(RS3), J13

Short Answers

1. Deformities in rheumatoid arthritis.	288	245	D11(RS2)
2. Swan neck deformity in fingers.	288	245	J06
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5. Surgical options in rheumatoid arthritis.	289	246	D07
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7. Hemarthrosis.	294	—	D12(RS2)

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		MSWRI	SHNY
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1. Radiological features of osteoarthritis.	296	243	J11(RS2)
Short Answer			
1. Osteoarthritis of knee joint (conservative management).	295	242	D12(RS2), J18(RS3), D11
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Short Essays			
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2. De Quervain's disease (synovitis).	303	274	D13(RS2), J02
3. Write about ganglion.	303	280	D11(RS2)
4. Carpal tunnel syndrome (clinical features and treatment).	303	275	D16(RS3), D18(RS3), J05, J06
5. Adhesive capsulitis of shoulder (frozen shoulder).	304	279	J13(RS2), D14(RS2)
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Short Essays

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2. Osteoporosis.
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308 241 J09

308 241 J14(RS2)

310 241 J14

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1. Osteoporosis.
2. Rickets (radiological findings).
3. Osteomalacia.

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310 241 J13(RS2),
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CHAPTER 38: MISCELLANEOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE BONE

Long Essay

1. Write about the etiology, clinical features and management of Perthe's disease.

318 216 D11(RS2)

— Contd... —

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	MSWRI	SHNY	
Short Essays			
1. Solitary exostosis.	—	—	D01
2. Osteopetrosis.	317	266	J10(RS2)
3. Paget's disease of the bone.	317	267	D08
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3. Genu varum deformity.	325	—	J17(RS3)
4. Genu recurvatum.	325	—	J10(RS2), J15(RS3)
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		MSWRI	SHNY
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Short Answers

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Short Essay

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Short Answer

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MSWRI SHNY

CHAPTER 42:
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Short Answer

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Short Answers

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MISCELLANEOUS

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4. Fracture rib.	—	—	D08
5. Cast syndrome.	—	—	D08
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provides a framework for the use of the latest surgical techniques in head and neck cancer. The article is divided into three main sections: (1) the principles of surgical treatment of head and neck cancer; (2) the use of surgical techniques in the treatment of head and neck cancer; and (3) the use of surgical techniques in the treatment of head and neck cancer.

4

SURGERY

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COURSE CONTENTS

Introduction

- Historical background and progress made.

Hemorrhage and Shock

- Etiology
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- Specific electrolyte losses, symptomatology and management
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Lymphatics and Lymph Nodes

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Umbilical Granuloma**Umbilical Fistula****Umbilical Adenoma or Raspberry Tumor****Abdominal wall—Anatomy, Incisions, Burst Abdomen, Desmoid Tumor****Face**

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- Dental caries, alveolar abscess.

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- Gingivitis and pyorrhea
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- Cystic hygroma and solitary lymphatic cyst
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- Hashimoto's diseases
- Riedel's thyroiditis
- Carcinoma of the thyroid
- Thyroglossal cyst and fistula
- Parathyroids, adrenals and thymus.

Breast

- Anatomy and lymphatic drainage
- Inflammation of the breast
- Benign breast diseases, nipple discharge
- Malignant tumors of the breast.

Sympathetic System

- Anatomy
- Indications for sympathectomy
- Cervical sympathectomy
- Lumbar sympathectomy.

Craniocerebral Injuries

- Mechanism, pathology and investigations and management
- Cerebral concussion, contusion and laceration

- Acute extradural hematoma
- Acute intracerebral and chronic subdural hematoma
- Fractures of the skulls.

Diseases of the Brain

- Intracranial abscesses
- Intracranial tumors
- Hydrocephalus.

Diseases of the Nerve

- Injuries of nerves and nerve regeneration
- Facial nerve
- Radial, ulnar, median nerve and lateral popliteal nerve.

Genitourinary System

- Symptomatology and investigations of a genitourinary case.

Kidneys and Ureter

- Congenital anatomy—polycystic kidney
- Trauma
- Anuria and dialysis
- Hydronephrosis
- Renal and ureteric calculi
- Tuberculosis of kidney
- Neoplasms.

Urinary Bladder

- Congenital anomaly—ectopia vesicae
- Trauma—rupture bladder
- Retention of urine and cystitis
- Vesical calculi.

Prostate

- Surgical anatomy
- Benign enlargement
- Carcinoma.

Urethra

- Rupture
- Stricture and its complications.

Penis

- Phimosis
- Paraphimosis
- Precancerous of the penis
- Carcinoma penis.

Testis

- Undescended testis
- Testicular torsion
- Varicocele
- Hydrocele and hematocoele
- Tubercular epididymitis and acute epididymo-orchitis
- Neoplasms.

Scrotum

- Fournier's gangrene
- Carcinoma scrotum.

Vasectomy and Recanalization

- Indications
- Techniques
- Complications with special on family planning.

Cardiothoracic System

- Injuries to the thorax
- Infections
 - i. Empyema thoracis
 - ii. Suppurative conditions of the lungs and pleura
- Malignancy
 - i. Carcinoma of the lungs
 - ii. Miscellaneous.

Esophagus

- Investigations of gastrointestinal tract—general
- Dysphagia, differential diagnosis, investigations, management
- Achalasia cardia
- Reflux esophagitis and hiatus hernia
- Carcinoma esophagus.

Stomach and Duodenum

- Congenital pyloric stenosis
- Acute dilatation of the stomach
- Peptic ulcer
- Complications of peptic ulcer
- Malignancy.

Spleen**Liver**

- Trauma
- Liver abscess
- Portal hypertension
- Neoplasms of the liver
- Cysts of the liver.

Gallbladder and Bile Ducts

- Anatomy and physiology
- Investigations
- Cholelithiasis
- Cholecystitis
- Obstructive jaundice.

Pancreas

- Acute pancreatitis
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Pancreatic cysts
- Carcinoma pancreas.

Peritoneum

- Acute and chronic peritonitis
- Subphrenic abscess
- Mesenteric cyst
- Abdominal tuberculosis.

Intestines

- Congenital deformities
- Surgical aspects of intestinal amebiasis
- Crohn's disease
- Ulcerative colitis
- Large intestinal tumors.

Intestinal Obstruction

- Pathology
- Signs and symptoms
- Management.

Specific Obstructions

- Intussusception
- Volvulus of sigmoid and small bowel
- Paralytic ileus.

Appendix

- Appendicitis
- Complications and management.

Rectum and Anal Canal

- Anatomy
- Imperforate anus
- Anorectal abscess
- Rectal polyp
- Prolapse rectum.

RADIODIAGNOSIS AND IMAGING

Respiratory System

- Diagnosis of common conditions like tuberculosis, consolidation, pleural effusion pneumothorax, lung abscess, collapse, bronchogenic carcinoma and mediastinal masses
- Differential diagnosis of mediastinal masses
- Indications for bronchography, tomography and computed tomography (CT) scan.

Cardiovascular System

- Normal topography of heart, cardiomegaly
- Common rheumatic heart diseases and pericardial effusion.

Gastrointestinal System

- Diagnosis of acute abdominal conditions like intestinal obstruction, perforation
- Indications and contraindications for barium studies
- Differential diagnosis of calcification and stones on plain X-ray
- Diagnosis of gastric ulcer/duodenal ulcer/cancer stomach/esophageal cancer on barium studies.

Obstetrics and Gynecology

- Radiation hazards to a pregnant woman and child appropriate time to take X-rays during pregnancy and the number of views to be taken.

Skeletal System

- Diagnosis of common fractures, caries spine, osteomyelitis of bones, nutritional deficiencies like rickets, and common bone tumors and diseases of joints.

Central Nervous System

- Signs of raised intracranial tension, ICT on plain X-rays of skull.

Excretory System

- Identification of renal calculi.

RADIOTHERAPY

- Physical principles of radiotherapy
- Principles of chemotherapy
- Prevention of cancer
- Early diagnosis of cancer
- Principles of nuclear medicine
- Radioresponsiveness of various tumors and management
- Common radiation reactions and management
- Radiotherapy in some of the commonly seen cancers
- Chemotherapy in certain cancers like childhood tumors, leukemia and lymphomas
- Radioisotopes in diagnosis and therapy.

ANESTHESIOLOGY

- History and scope of anesthesia
- Anatomy of upper airway
- Physiology of respiration, O_2/CO_2 transport, various methods of oxygen therapy and its indications
- Preoperative evaluation/premedication
- Inhalation anesthetic agents, stages of anesthesia
- Principles and mechanism of administration of general anesthetics, balanced anesthesia
- Intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV), endotracheal intubation
- Muscle relaxants
- Spinal/epidural anesthesia
- Local anesthesia, pharmacology of local anesthetics, their use and how to perform simple nerve blocks like:
 - Infiltration anesthesia
 - Digital block
 - Ankle block
 - Pudendal and paracervical block
- Management and complication of regional anesthesia
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) basic, including use of simple ventilators
- Monitoring
- Intensive care unit (ICU), role of anesthesiologists in ICU
- Shock
- Blood transfusion, and fluid electrolyte balance (basic)
- Sites of respiratory obstruction and management of airway in an unconscious patient poisoning
- Role of anesthesiologists in acute and chronic pain relief.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	45 marks	16 marks	150 marks	90 marks	225 marks
Viva voce	—	—	30 marks		
Clinical examination	30 marks	11 marks	120 marks	60 marks	150 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be two theory papers (Paper I carrying 50 marks and Paper II carrying 100 marks). The pattern of questions would be of three types.

Paper I

2 Long Essay Questions	2 × 10 marks	20 marks
3 Short Essay Questions	3 × 5 marks	15 marks
5 Short Answer Questions	5 × 3 marks	15 marks
Total		50 marks

Paper II

2 Long Essay Questions	2 × 10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10 × 5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10 × 3 marks	30 marks
Total		100 marks

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 120 marks (1 long case of 60 marks and 2 short cases of 30 marks each).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce carries 30 marks and encompasses all aspects of syllabus, X-rays, specimens and instruments.

QUESTION BANK

SRB SHNY

**CHAPTER 1:
GENERAL SURGERY****A. WOUNDS AND WOUND HEALING****Long Essay**

1. Discuss the biology of wound healing. 6 4 D03
 What are the types of wound healing?
 Discuss the local and general factors influencing wound healing.

Short Essays

1. Types of wounds.	1	3	D09 (RS2)
2. Hematoma.	2	3	J18(RS3)
3. Phases of wound healing.	6	4	D10(RS2)
4. Factors affecting wound healing.	7	6	J13(RS2), D15
5. Crush syndrome.	11	—	D01
6. Keloid.	12	8	D10(RS2), D13(RS2)
7. Hypertrophic scars.	13	8	J10

Short Answers

1. Classification of wounds.	1	3	D13
2. What is healing by first intention and second intention?	6	4	D02
3. Delayed primary healing.	6	6	D10
4. Factors (systemic) influencing wound healing.	7	6	D12(RS2), J03, J04, D04, J09, D12
5. Compartment syndrome.	10	8	J16(RS3)
6. Crush syndrome.	11	—	D09(RS2)
7. Keloid.	12	8	D08(RS2), D14(RS2), J05, D06, J17
8. Hypertrophic scar.	13	8	J15(RS3), J05, J06

Contd... —

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SRB SHNY

B. ULCER**Long Essay**

1. Define and classify ulcers. Briefly describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of an ulcer on the dorsum of the foot in a 60-year-old diabetic male.

15, 25 59, 67 J12(RS2)

Short Essay

1. Pressure sore/decubitus ulcer. 22 72 D14(RS2), D08

Short Answer

1. Trophic ulcer. 22 65 J11(RS2), J04

C. SINUS AND FISTULA

None.

D. INFECTIOUS DISEASES**Long Essay**

1. Discuss tetanus under the following headings:
 a. Causative organism (etiology)
 b. Period of onset
 c. Clinical features
 d. Management
 e. Complications.

47 33 J13(RS2),
J14(RS2),
J15(RS3),
D02, D03,
J05, D09**Short Essays**

1. Pyogenic abscess. 38 17 D12(RS2)
 2. Carbuncle. 45 23 D14(RS2),
J16(RS3)
 3. Pott's puffy tumor. 45 1040 D13(RS2)
 4. Tetanus—treatment. 49 33 J16(RS3)
 5. Gas gangrene. 50 36 J09(RS2),
J17(RS3),
D05, D12
 6. Madura foot (mycetoma foot). 55 47 J13(RS2)
 7. Necrotizing fasciitis. 60 24 D12

Contd... —

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		SRB	SHNY
8. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)—classification (CDC) spread, detection, clinical features (surgical manifestation) and prevention.	65	55	D08(RS2), J02, J10
Short Answers			
1. Cellulitis.	34	15	J14
2. Erysipelas.	37	24	D17(RS3)
3. Acute lymphangitis.	37	16	J15
4. Acute abscess.	38	17	D09(RS2)
5. Hilton's method of drainage.	41	18	D17(RS3)
6. Hidradenitis suppurativa.	44	—	J05
7. Carbuncle.	45	23	J11(RS2), D02, D06, J08, D09, D15
8. Pott's puffy tumor.	45	1040	D10(RS2)
9. Pyogenic granuloma.	46	48	J09(RS2), J10(RS2)
10. Risus sardonicus.	48	35	D13(RS2)
11. Gas gangrene.	50	36	D18(RS3), D06
12. Actinomycosis.	54	51	J16(RS3)
13. Necrotizing fasciitis.	60	24	D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D08
14. Universal precautions (during surgery with HIV patients).	67	56	D11(RS2), D14(RS2)

E. SWELLINGS**Long Essay**

1. Classify cysts. Describe the clinical features, complications and treatment of sebaceous cysts.

Short Essays

1. Lipoma.
2. Dermoid cysts.
3. Sebaceous cyst (epidermal cyst).

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
4. Neurofibroma.	78	218	D16
5. Lymphatic cyst.	86	—	J04
Short Answers			
1. Lipoma.	68	214	D09
2. Dercum's disease.	69	215	J17
3. Pseudofluctuation.	69	215	J17
4. Classification of cysts.	71	232	J18(RS3)
5. Complications of cysts.	71	234	J08
6. Mention transilluminant swellings in body.	71	241	D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D16(RS3), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D12, D15
7. Dermoid cyst.	72	234	J15(RS3)
8. Postanal dermoid.	73	236	J12(RS2)
9. Implantation dermoid.	73	235	D01
10. Sebaceous cyst/epidermoid cyst— complications.	75	236	J10(RS2), D14(RS2), J18(RS3), D11, J17
11. Neurofibroma.	78	218	D14
12. Café-au-lait spots.	79	218	J17(RS3)
13. Ganglion.	80	238	D13(RS2), D02, D16
14. Glomus tumor.	82	238	D10(RS2)
15. Baker's cyst.	85	240	J14(RS2)

F. ELECTROLYTE AND NUTRITION

Long Essay

1. Indications for artificial nutritional support. Detail about total parenteral nutrition.

Contd... —

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		SRB	SHNY
Short Essays			
1. Hyponatremia—causes, clinical features and treatment.	88	202	D09
2. Hypokalemia.	89	204	D18(RS3), D11, J15
3. Hyperkalemia.	89	204	J18(RS3)
4. Total parenteral nutrition.	98	209	J11(RS2), D13
Short Answers			
1. Hyponatremia.	88	202	D10
2. Hypokalemia.	89	204	J11(RS2), D13(RS2), J02, J07
3. Hypokalemic alkalosis.	90	197	D10(RS2)
4. Metabolic acidosis.	91	196	D16
5. Feeding gastrostomy.	97	208	D10(RS2)
6. Feeding jejunostomy.	97	208	J10
G. SHOCK			
Long Essays			
1. Define shock. Discuss the clinical features, presentation and management of various types of shock.	104	172	J16(RS3)
2. Shock—define, classify, etiopathogenesis, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management (of hypovolemic shock/ hemorrhagic shock).	104, 106, 108, 115	172	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D12(RS2), J18(RS3), D10, D14, J15, D16
3. Define shock. Describe basic principles involved in management of critically injured patient of road traffic accident.	104, 108, 115	172	J06
Short Essays			
1. Septic shock.	107	173	J10(RS2), J03, D04, J08, D14
2. Measurement of central venous pressure (CVP).	109	176	D07

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	SRB	SHNY	
3. Systemic inflammatory response system (SIRS).	111	—	D08, D16
4. Multiorgan failure.	111	—	J17

Short Answers

1. Classify shock.	104	172	D11(RS2)
2. Endotoxic shock.	107	173	J10
3. SIRS.	111	—	J09(RS2)
4. Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS).	111	—	D05
5. Hyperbaric oxygen.	111	176	J10(RS2)

H. HEMORRHAGE AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION**Long Essays**

1. Discuss types of hemorrhage. How do you manage hypovolemic shock?	113, 115	170, 172	D08
2. Discuss the complications of massive blood transfusions.	118	179	D09

Short Essays

1. Hemorrhagic shock.	113	172	D03
2. Principles of blood transfusion.	116	177	D06
3. Fresh frozen plasma.	117	178	J17
4. Complications (hazards) of blood transfusion (blood transfusion reactions).	118	179	D09(RS2), D11(RS2), D15(RS3), D01, J04, J06, D10, J13, D15
5. Massive blood transfusion.	118	179	D10(RS2)
6. Autotransfusion.	118	180	D08(RS2), J05
7. Blood substitutes.	119	180	J15(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Types (classification) of hemorrhage.	113	170	J13, D13
2. Reactionary hemorrhage.	113	170	D08(RS2), J03, D04
3. Secondary hemorrhage.	113	170	J11(RS2)

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
4. Indications for blood transfusion.	116	177	D14(RS2), J03, D04
5. Complications of blood transfusion.	118	179	D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D02, J09, D12
6. Massive blood transfusion.	118	179	J14(RS2)
7. Autotransfusion.	118	180	J14
8. Blood products.	119	178	D14

I. BURNS

Long Essay

1. Burns—define, classify, pathophysiology, degrees of burns, area assessment, clinical features and management (in 30%/40%/60% burns in adult male). Add short note on post-burn squeal.

Short Essays

1. 'Rule of nine' in burns.
2. Fluid resuscitation in burns (50% burns in 50 kg patient).

Short Answers

1. Facial burns.
2. Second degree burns.
3. Assessing surface area of burn.
4. Wallace's 'rule of nine' in burns.
5. Curling ulcer.
6. Toxic shock syndrome.
7. Fluid replacement in burns.
8. Escharotomy in burn wound.
9. Electrical burns.
10. Acid burns.

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
J. TRAUMA			
Short Answer			
1. Triage.	133	900	D10(RS2), D14
K. HAND AND FOOT			
Long Essay			
1. Describe the classification, clinical features and management of hand infections.	147	41	D10(RS2)
Short Essay			
1. Principles of treatment of hand infection.	147	47	J18(RS3)
Short Answer			
1. Pulp space infection/felon.	150	43	J13(RS2), D13(RS2)
L. ARTERIAL DISEASES			
Long Essays			
1. What are the causes of leg ulcers? Write in detail about thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO).	17, 172	76, 105	D18(RS3)
2. What is intermittent claudication? Discuss the investigations performed in a case of peripheral occlusive arterial disease. How do you manage a case of thromboangiitis obliterans?	162, 166, 174	77, 81, 86	J08
3. Chronic lower limb ischemia—causes, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigation and management.	163	76	D10(RS2), J03, D04, D07
4. Enumerate causes of lower limb ischemia. Discuss etiology, clinical features, investigations, pathology and management of Burger's disease/ thromboangiitis obliterans. Add a note on gangrene.	163, 172, 199	76, 105	J11(RS2), J13(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D08, D12, J13, J17
5. A 50-year-old hypertensive male patient presents to the clinic with claudication pain over the right thigh with a gangrene of right 4th and 5th toe. Discuss in detail the management of this particular patient.	174	86	J16(RS3)

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
6. Acute arterial obstruction of lower limb—etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management.	183	89	J14
7. Definition, type, clinical features of gangrene. Discuss the management of gas gangrene.	199, 52	84	J10(RS2)
8. Gangrene—define, clinical types, causes, clinical features, management (of atherosclerotic gangrene of lower limb).	199	105	J10, J11
9. Define gangrene. How will you investigate and manage a case of diabetic foot?	199, 201	105, 68	D06

Short Essays

1. Intermittent claudication.	162	77	J08
2. Investigations (noninvasive) of peripheral vascular disease.	166	81	D02
3. Digital subtraction angiography.	168	926	J14(RS2)
4. Buerger's disease/thromboangiitis obliterans.	172	82	D15(RS3), J12
5. Raynaud's disease.	176	98	J08, D14

Short Answers

1. Intermittent claudication.	162	77	D12(RS2)
2. Rest pain.	163	77	D03
3. Arteriography.	167	84	D06
4. Digital subtraction angiography (DSA).	168	926	D10(RS2), D09
5. Raynaud's disease/Raynaud's phenomenon.	176	98	D08(RS2), J12(RS2)
6. Lumbar sympathectomy.	181	87	J11(RS2)
7. Gangrene—causes.	199	105	J02
8. Diabetic foot.	200	67	D16(RS3)
9. Ainhum.	201	94	J09(RS2)

M. VASCULAR LESIONS**Short Essay**

1. Arteriovenous fistula.	209	259	D08
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	SRB	SHNY	
Short Answers			
1. Hemangioma—types and difference.	205	257	D12(RS2), J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J05, J12
2. Portwine stains.	206	258	D08
3. Arteriovenous fistula.	209	259	D09(RS2), J06
4. Branham's sign.	212	262	J17
5. Hamartoma.	213	220	D08

N. VENOUS DISEASES

Long Essays

1. Deep vein thrombosis—etiology, clinical features and management.	216	140	D13(RS2)
2. What is a venous ulcer? Varicose vein—define, etiology, classification, surgical anatomy, pathophysiology, pathology, clinical features, complications and management (long saphenous vein varicosity).	232, 219	64, 127	D08(RS2), J12(RS2), D14(RS2), D17(RS3), D01, J08
3. Classify ulcers. Discuss the pathology, clinical features, investigation and management of venous ulcer.	16, 232	59, 64	J06

Short Essays

1. Deep vein thrombosis (lower limb).	216	140	D12, J14
2. Saphena varix.	220	130	J16
3. Varicose veins—complications..	224	127	D16(RS3), J02
4. Venous ulcer (varicose ulcers).	232	64	D06

Short Answers

1. Varicose veins—complications.	224	127	D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D13
2. Venous ulcer (varicose ulcer).	232	64	D15(RS3), J15
3. Bisgaard's method of treatment.	234	—	J10(RS2)
4. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome.	235	259	D08

Contd... —

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SRB SHNY

O. LYMPHATIC**Long Essay**

1. How do you classify lymphomas? Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Hodgkin's lymphoma. 248, 249

Short Essays

1. Lymphedema—classification, clinical features, management.	241	110	D08(RS2), J13
2. Causes of unilateral leg swelling.	245	114	J11
3. Surgeries for filarial leg.	246	—	J14(RS2)
4. Hodgkin's lymphoma (staging, management).	249	118	J11(RS2), D16(RS3)
5. Chyluria.	256	124	D09(RS2), J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Lymphedema—causes.	241	111	D01
2. Hodgkin's lymphoma—clinical staging, histological classification with significance.	249	118	D10

P. PERIPHERAL NERVES**Short Answers**

1. Ulnar nerve injury.	262	—	J12
2. Wrist drop.	264	—	J16(RS3)

Q. NEOPLASM**Long Essay**

1. What is a carcinoma? What are types of carcinoma? Discuss the methods of spread with a note on TNM classification. 266, 268

Short Essays

1. Inherited cancer syndromes.	267	—	D07
2. Tumor suppressor genes.	267	—	J08
3. TNM classification.	269	—	J08
4. Tumor markers.	274	—	D13(RS2), D14(RS2)

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	SRB	SHNY	
Short Answers			
1. Oncogenes.	—	—	D08
2. Biopsy.	270	225	D09(RS2), J11
3. Trucut biopsy.	272	402	J05
4. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)—method of performing.	272	—	D02, J05, J07, J13
5. Tumor markers.	274	—	J14(RS2), D16(RS3)

R. SKIN TUMORS**Long Essays**

1. What are the premalignant conditions of the skin? Squamous cell carcinoma of skin/epithelioma of foot—etiology, pathology, clinical features and management. 280, 281 145, 151 J17(RS3), J02
2. What are the premalignant conditions of skin. Basal cell carcinoma—etiology, pathology, clinical features and management. 280, 284 145, 146 D12(RS2), D01
3. List the premalignant lesions of skin. Malignant melanoma—classify, etiology, pathological types, clinical features, staging, diagnosis, prognostic indicators and management. 280, 287 145, 159 J10(RS2), D13(RS2), D14(RS2), J07, D11, D15, D16

Short Essays

1. Marjolin's ulcer. 283 139 J14(RS2), D17(RS3), J05
2. Basal cell carcinoma/rodent ulcer. 284 146 J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J14
3. Cylindroma. 286 166 J13(RS2)
4. Xeroderma pigmentosum. 288 — D12(RS2)
5. Malignant melanoma—treatment. 292 156 J16(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Premalignant conditions of skin. 280 145 D14(RS2), D08, J13

Contd... —

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	SRB	SHNY	
2. Marjolin's ulcer.	283	139	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), J15(RS3), J06, D09, D10, D16
3. Basal cell carcinoma/rodent ulcer— types.	284	146	J16(RS3), J18(RS3), D13
4. Melanoma—types.	289	156	D14
5. Amelanotic melanoma.	289	158	J05

S. SARCOMA**Short Essay**

1. Soft tissue sarcoma. 296 223 J05

Short Answer

1. Kaposi's sarcoma. 306 165 D10(RS2),
J11(RS2)

T. AMPUTATIONS

None

U. RECONSTRUCTION**Short Essays**

1. Skin grafting—types and uses. 316 189 J12, D15
2. Split thickness skin graft. 316 189 D08, J11

Short Answers

1. Skin grafts—types and indications. 316 189 J17(RS3),
D12, J13
2. Split skin grafting/Thiersch graft. 316 189 D13, J15

V. TRANSPLANTATION**Short Answers**

1. Human leukocyte antigens (HLA). 327 1109 D08
2. Immunosuppression in organ
transplantation. 329 1115 D07

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SRB SHNY

W. PAIN**Short Essay**

1. Postoperative pain management.	336	1097	J13
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**CHAPTER 2:
FACIOMAXILLARY DISEASES****Short Essays**

1. Cleft lip and cleft palate.	338	297	D15(RS3), D02
2. Odontomes.	349	292	J02
3. Adamantinoma.	351	293	D01, J03
4. Dentigerous cyst.	352	293	J09(RS2), J11(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Cleft lip—types and timing of repair.	338	297	D12(RS2)
2. Epulis—classification and management.	350	295	J09(RS2), J13(RS2)
3. Adamantinoma.	351	293	D03
4. Dentigerous cyst.	352	293	D08(RS2), D05

**CHAPTER 3:
ORAL CAVITY****Long Essays**

1. Carcinoma of buccal mucosa—etiology, pathology, clinical features and management.	363	277	D12(RS2)
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Short Essays

1. Plunging ranula.	357	243	J15(RS3)
2. Leukoplakia.	359	273	J08
3. Premalignant lesions of oral cavity/tongue.	361	273	D13
4. Common presentations of oral cancers.	361	277	D08
5. Ulcers of tongue.	379	291	J06
6. Carcinoma tongue—management.	383	283	J04

Contd...

Short Answers	SRB	SHNY	
1. Ranula.	356	242	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D17(RS3), J04, J11, J15
2. Plunging ranula.	357	243	D07
3. Leukoplakia tongue.	359	273	D08(RS2), D03
4. Premalignant lesions of oral cancer.	361	273	J12(RS2), D15(RS3), J07
5. Risk factors for oral cancer.	361	272	J11
6. Differential diagnosis of tongue ulcers.	379	291	J13(RS2)
7. Aphthous ulcer.	379	291	J16
8. Ankyloglossia (tongue tie).	381	—	D01, D02

CHAPTER 4: SALIVARY GLANDS

Long Essay

1. Discuss the surgical anatomy of the parotid gland. Classify salivary gland/parotid tumors. Discuss the pathology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of pleomorphic adenoma of parotid (mixed parotid tumor).

Short Essays

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of submandibular salivary gland. Write briefly about sialadenitis.
2. Salivary calculus.
3. Salivary gland tumors.
4. Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed parotid tumor).
5. Warthin's tumor (adenolymphoma).
6. Frey's syndrome.

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
Short Answers			
1. Salivary (submandibular gland) calculi.	396	304	D01
2. Parotid fistula.	399	315	J02
3. Classify salivary gland tumors.	400	307	D11(RS2), D15(RS3)
4. Points to identify facial nerve during parotid surgery.	411	—	J03, D04
5. Mention complications of parotid gland surgery.	411	312	D12(RS2)
6. Frey's syndrome.	411	314	J11(RS2), J11
CHAPTER 5: NECK			
Long Essays			
1. Tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy—clinical features, investigation and treatment.	431	18	D15(RS3)
2. What are the causes of cervical lymphadenitis? How do you investigate and manage a case of Tuberculous adenitis.	431, 433	18	J05
Short Essays			
1. Midline swellings of neck.	—	244	D14
2. Triangles of neck and surgical implications.	—	250	D10
3. Branchial cyst.	419	251	J02, J09
4. Branchial fistula.	420	253	D12(RS2)
5. Cystic hygroma.	424	241	J10(RS2), J07, J09
6. Carotid body tumor.	428	254	D18(RS3)
7. Tubercular lymphadenopathy (tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis).	431	18	J10(RS2), J03, D04, D06, D11
Short Answers			
1. Cervical rib—types.	416	101	D03, J07, J08, J13
2. Branchial cyst.	419	251	J04

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
3. Cystic hygroma.		424	241
			D10(RS2), J05, D13, D15
4. Ludwig's angina.		425	16
5. Retropharyngeal abscess.		426	—
6. Carotid body tumor.		428	254
7. Stages of tuberculous lymphadenitis.		432	19
			J13(RS2), D14(RS2)
8. Cold abscess.		434	18
			J09(RS2), J10(RS2), D16(RS3), J18(RS3), D03, D05, J08, J15

CHAPTER 6:
THYROID
Long Essays

1. What is dermoid cyst? Write the types pathophysiology, investigations and management of thyroglossal cyst.	72, 447	234, 247	J17
2. Draw and illustrate the triangles of neck. Classify goiter. Discuss the clinical features, presentation and management of papillary thyroid carcinoma.	415, 450, 468	250, 339	J14(RS2)
3. Describe the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland. Classify goiters. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations, differential diagnosis and management of solitary nodule thyroid.	443, 450, 454	319, 326, 350	J02, D05, J13, J15
4. Define and classify goiters. Discuss the classification, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of thyrotoxicosis (primary thyrotoxicosis/grave's disease)? Add a note on postoperative complications of thyroidectomy.	450, 458, 483	326, 331, 355	J10(RS2), J08, D10, D14
5. How do you classify goiters? Discuss the types, etiology, clinical features and management of carcinoma of thyroid.	450, 467	326, 338	J08

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
6. Describe the symptoms, signs, investigations and management of toxic multinodular goiter/secondary toxic goiter.	451	327	J04, J07
7. Classify thyroid neoplasms and describe in detail about the papillary carcinoma of thyroid.	467, 468	338	D17(RS3)
Short Essays			
1. Ectopic thyroid.	445	358	J09(RS2), J09
2. Thyroglossal cyst.	447	247	D09(RS2), D13(RS2), J15(RS3), D05
3. Investigations in thyroid disorders/ Thyroid function test.	449	322	D01, J11
4. FNAC in thyroid disease.	449	352	D08
5. Multinodular goiter.	451	327	J07
6. Solitary thyroid nodule.	454	350	D03
7. Retrosternal goiter.	457	331	D12(RS2)
8. Primary thyrotoxicosis.	458	331	J12(RS2)
9. Secondary thyrotoxicosis.	458	331	J13(RS2)
10. Grave's disease—investigations and treatment.	458	332	D05
11. Toxic adenoma.	459	350	D10(RS2)
12. Hashimoto's thyroiditis (autoimmune thyroiditis).	478	354	D02, D07
13. Postoperative complications of thyroid surgery and its management.	483	355	J03, D04, D16
14. Thyroid storm.	483	356	D14(RS2), D17(RS3)
Short Answers			
1. Thyroglossal cyst.	447	247	D16(RS3), D08, J14
2. Thyroglossal fistula.	448	248	J11(RS2), J03, D04
3. Thyroid scan.	466	352	D03

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY	
4.	Indications for radioisotope thyroid scan.	466	352	D12
5.	Papillary carcinoma thyroid.	468	338	J04
6.	Complications of thyroidectomy (thyroid surgery).	483	355	D13(RS2)
7.	Thyroid storm.	483	356	J14(RS2)

CHAPTER 7: PARATHYROID AND ADRENALS

Long Essay

1. Discuss briefly the surgical anatomy of the parathyroid glands. What are the clinical and biochemical features of hyperparathyroidism and its surgical treatment? 489, 490 361, 363 J10

Short Essays

1. Hyperparathyroidism. 490 363 D05
 2. Primary hyperparathyroidism. 490 363 D08
 3. Renal hyperparathyroidism. 490 363 J08
 4. Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) syndromes. 496 — J14(RS2), J09
 5. Apudomas. 496 — D02
 6. Neuroblastoma. 500 371 J07
 7. Pheochromocytoma. 502 372 D10, J16

Short Answers

1. Sestamibi scan. 492 — J09(RS2)
 2. Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome—types. 496 — D12(RS2), J13(RS2)
 3. MEN-1 syndrome. 496 — J14
 4. Multiple endocrine neoplasia type II. 496 — D03
 5. Hypocalcemia. 497 362 J11(RS2), J12
 6. Tetany. 498 362 J09(RS2), J12(RS2), D18(RS3), D01, D04, D05, D11, D15, D16

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
7. Anatomy of adrenal gland.	498	369	J17
8. Neuroblastoma.	500	371	D03

CHAPTER 8: BREAST

Long Essays

1. Discuss the etiology, pathology of carcinoma breast. How do you manage a case of breast cancer stage II in premenopausal women? 522, 538
2. Classify breast tumors. Discuss the risk factors, etiological factors, clinical features, staging, management of carcinoma breast (early breast cancer/ TNM stage 2/T2N0M0 in a 30-year-old patient). 523, 522, 547
3. Describe the management of a 32-year-old female patient with T2N1M0 infiltrating duct carcinoma of the left breast. 547

Short Essays

1. Massive swelling of breast. — — J03
2. Fibroadenoma breast (fibroadenosis). 508
3. Aberration of normal development and involution (ANDI). 510
4. Cystosarcoma phylloides (phylloides tumor). 512
5. Mastalgia. 513
6. Breast abscess/bacterial mastitis— etiology, clinical features and management. 515
7. Gynecomastia—etiology and management. 519
8. Early breast cancer. 522
9. Risk factors in breast cancer. 523
10. Paget's disease of breast/nipple. 525
11. TNM staging of breast cancer. 532

Contd... —

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
Short Answers			
1. Fibroadenoma (fibroadenosis) of breast.	508	388	J09, J13, D15, D16
2. ANDI of breast.	510	384	D10, J14
3. Breast abscess.	515	379	D11
4. Retromammary abscess.	516	382	J07
5. Antibiomia.	517	381	D08(RS2), J10(RS2)
6. Duct ectasia.	517	388	D10(RS2), J07
7. Mondor's disease.	517	421	D13(RS2)
8. Inflammatory carcinoma of breast.	525	395	D08
9. TNM staging of carcinoma breast.	532	401	D14(RS2)
10. Sentinel node biopsy.	536	985	J09(RS2)
11. Triple assessment.	538	—	D09(RS2), D11(RS2)
12. Discharge (abnormal) from nipple.	556	390	J02
CHAPTER 9: PERITONEUM			
Short Essays			
1. Peritonitis—causes, clinical stages.	558	635	D10(RS2), D09
2. Pelvic abscess.	566	647	D03, D12
3. Subphrenic abscess (subdiaphragmatic abscess).	567	648	J12(RS2), J17(RS3), D01, J04, D06, D14
4. Mesenteric cyst—types.	569	659	D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J16(RS3), J07, D14, J15, D15
5. Enterogenous mesenteric cyst.	569	659	D16
6. Pseudomyxoma peritonei.	572	656	J13(RS2)
Short Answers			
1. Peritoneal lavage.	—	644	J10(RS2)

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
2. Peritonitis—causes, clinical features, complications.	558	635	D12(RS2), J05, D10
3. Pelvic abscess.	566	647	D08
4. Mesenteric cysts—types.	569	659	D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D18(RS3)
5. Acute mesenteric adenitis.	570	672	J04
6. Pseudomyxoma peritonei.	572	656	D11(RS2)

CHAPTER 10: ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS

Short Essays

1. Abdominal tuberculosis.	573	668	D15(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D15
2. Intestinal tuberculosis.	574	673	D03
3. Ileocecal tuberculosis—pathology and diagnosis.	574	673	J11(RS2), J17(RS3), J07
4. Tubercular peritonitis.	579	671	D14(RS2), J03, D04, J14
5. Tubercular mesenteric lymphadenitis.	582	672	J12(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Ileocecal tuberculosis—treatment.	574	673	D10
2. Tuberculous peritonitis—types.	579	671	J04

CHAPTER 11:

LIVER

Long Essays

1. Amoebic liver abscess—etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations and management.	589	519	J13(RS2), D10
2. Describe the etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of portal hypertension. How do you treat a case of acute bleeding from esophageal varices?	607, 611	537, 540	J16(RS3), D06

Contd... —

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	SRB	SHNY	
3. Describe various causes of upper gastro-intestinal (GI) bleeding (hematemesis). Write aetiology, clinical features, investigations, management of portal hypertension.	827, 607	480, 537	J09(RS2), D10
Short Essays			
1. Surgical lobes of liver.	585	—	J17(RS3)
2. Trauma to the liver—diagnosis.	586	888	J12, D15
3. Amoebic liver abscess.	589	519	J11(RS2), D11(RS2), J04
4. Pyogenic liver abscess.	593	517	J06, D11
5. Hydatid cyst of liver.	594	522	D08(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), D12, J13
6. Life cycle and pathology of <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> .	594	522	D02, D04
7. Hepatocellular carcinoma (primary hepatoma).	599	527	D11(RS2), D05, D06, D14
8. Liver secondaries.	604	533	D15(RS3), D16(RS3), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), J10, J15
9. Caput medusa.	608	879	J18(RS3)
10. Esophageal varices—management.	610	540	D09(RS2), D10(RS2), J06, J14
11. Ascites—causes.	617	545	D07
Short Answers			
1. Surgical segments of liver.	585	—	J16(RS3)
2. Liver function tests.	585	538	J14(RS2), J08
3. Liver biopsy.	586	530	J09
4. Amoebic liver abscess—physical signs, treatment.	589	519	D09
5. Hydatid cyst of liver/hydatid disease—investigations.	594	522	J14(RS2), D07

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
6.	Hydatid thrill.	595	522 J16
7.	Secondaries in liver.	604	533 D02, D07
8.	Portal hypertension—management.	607	537 J11, J16
9.	Portosystemic anastomosis.	608	538 D01, D04
10.	Signs of liver cell failure.	608	918 D18(RS3)
11.	Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPSS).	614	542 J12(RS2)
12.	Budd-Chiari syndrome.	619	546 D02, D04, D05, D06
13.	Portosystemic encephalopathy.	620	— J02
14.	Hepatorenal syndrome.	620	— J10(RS2), D10(RS2), D11

CHAPTER 12: GALLBLADDER

Long Essays

1. Gallstones (cholelithiasis)—etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, management of gallstones (acute calculous cholecystitis) with a note on complications of gallstones. 631 552 D08(RS2), D11(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), J03
2. Classify gallstones. Discuss etiology, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of acute cholecystitis. 631, 635 553, 556 J12
3. Obstructive jaundice—etiology, clinical features and management. 646 566 J14(RS2)
4. A 50-year-old male having progressive jaundice with history of passing clay-colored stools. Discuss the differential diagnosis and management. 646 566 J06

Short Essays

1. Calot's triangle. 623 551 J14(RS2)
2. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). 625 569 D12, J15, D15
3. Anatomical variations of cystic duct. 627 552 J12(RS2)
4. Choledochal cyst. 628 580 D15(RS3), D16(RS3), D01, J07, D15

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
5. Extrahepatic biliary atresia.	630	588	J14
6. Cholelithiasis (gallstones)—management/complications.	631	552	D10(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), J02, D02, D04
7. Acute cholecystitis.	635	556	J16(RS3)
8. Acalculous cholecystitis.	637	556	J12(RS2)
9. Choledocholithiasis.	642	567	J16
10. Courvoisier's law.	646	567	J04, D14
11. Obstructive jaundice—clinical features and investigations.	646	566	J13(RS2)
12. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.	656	562	D16

Short Answers

1. Calot's triangle.	623	551	J09, J10
2. Oral cholecystography.	625	—	J12(RS2)
3. Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP)—indications.	625	569	J18(RS3), J09
4. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC).	625	571	J11(RS2)
5. Hepatobiliary iminodiacetic acid (HIDA) scan.	626	558	D11(RS2)
6. Common bile duct exploration—indications.	626	574	D15(RS3), D17(RS3)
7. Types of choledochal cyst.	628	581	J18(RS3)
8. Caroli's disease.	630	582	J12(RS2), J17
9. Gallstone—etiology, types, complications.	631	552	D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D09, D12, J13, D14, D16
10. Saint's triad.	632	553	J14(RS2), J11, D11
11. Empyema gallbladder.	638	561	J07
12. Mucocele of gallbladder.	639	561	D11(RS2), J06

Contd... —

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		SRB	SHNY
13. Chronic cholecystitis.	639	560	D07
14. Charcot's triad/Murphy's triad and its significance.	640	557	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J15
15. Gallstone ileus.	640	747	D18(RS3), D03, D05, J11
16. Courvoisier's rule and its exceptions.	646	567	J09(RS2), D12(RS2), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D06, D13, J14
17. Obstructive jaundice—causes.	646	566	J10, D13
18. White bile.	655	613	J11
19. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.	656	562	J10(RS2)

CHAPTER 13:**SPLEEN****Long Essay**

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of spleen. Discuss the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of splenic rupture/trauma.

660 617,
 619 D08(RS2),
 D02, D04,
 J10

Short Essays

1. Tropical splenomegaly.
2. Functions of spleen.
3. Splenic rupture—clinical features.
4. Causes of splenomegaly.
5. Massive splenomegaly.
6. Splenectomy—indications, postoperative complications.
7. Hypersplenism.

— 628 D09(RS2)
660 618 D18(RS3)
661 619 J06
665 — D07, D15
665 — J10(RS2)
668 623 J11(RS2),
 J16(RS3),
 D06, J09,
 J11, D11
671 628 J17(RS3),
 D16

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
Short Answers			
1. Splenunculi.	661	619	J02, J04
2. Splenomegaly—causes.	665	—	D11(RS2), D09, D13
3. Splenectomy—indications, postoperative complications.	668	623	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), D12(RS2), D01, D05, J12, D12, J14, D14, J15
4. Overwhelming post-splenectomy infection (OPSI).	670	632	J14(RS2)
5. Splenic abscess.	671	629	J07
CHAPTER 14: PANCREAS			
Long Essays			
1. Acute pancreatitis—etiology, clinical features, investigations and management.	675	597	D14(RS2), D07, J09
2. Chronic pancreatitis—etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management.	685	582	J12(RS2)
Short Essays			
1. Acute pancreatitis—treatment.	675	597	J05, D10
2. Pseudocyst of pancreas.	682	607	D08(RS2), J11(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D18(RS3), D01, D11
3. Chronic pancreatitis.	685	582	D03
4. Insulinoma—clinical features.	702	595	D12(RS2)
5. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.	704	596	D08, D12, J14
6. Pancreatic divisum.	705	611	J11
Short Answers			
1. Magnetic resonance cholangio- pancreatography (MRCP).	675	572	D05

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
2. Acute pancreatitis—causes.	675	597	D12(RS2), D12, J14
3. Pancreatic function tests.	678	—	D11(RS2)
4. Ranson's score/criteria in acute pancreatitis and its significance.	679	602	D10(RS2), D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D14, J15
5. Reverse three sign.	698	—	D17(RS3)
6. Whipple's procedure.	699	575	J17
7. Insulinoma.	702	595	J02, D06, J09
8. Whipple's triad.	702	596	J13
9. Annular pancreas.	704	610	D03, J08

CHAPTER 15: RETROPERITONEAL SPACES

Short Essay

1. Retroperitoneal tumors. 711 661 D10

CHAPTER 16: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MASS ABDOMEN

Long Essay

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis and management of a mass in right iliac fossa in a woman aged 55 years. 723 909 D05

Short Answer

1. Differential diagnosis of right iliac fossa mass. 723 909 D12(RS2),
D13

CHAPTER 17: ABDOMINAL WALL AND UMBILICUS

Short Essays

1. Vittelointestinal duct. 729 878 J03, J09

2. Umbilical fistula. 731 878 J09

3. Burst abdomen. 732 880 J09(RS2),
D11

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
4. Desmoid tumor.		734	882 D15(RS3), J17

Short Answers

1. Umbilical adenoma (Rasberry tumor).	730	878 J11(RS2), D01, D04, J06, D06
2. Burst abdomen.	732	880 D05, J10
3. Desmoid tumor.	734	882 D08(RS2), D15(RS3), D07
4. Exomphalos.	735	863 J10(RS2)

**CHAPTER 18:
HERNIA****Long Essays**

1. Discuss etiopathology, management and complications of inguinal hernia in 60-year-old male.	740	845 D16(RS3)
2. Discuss the anatomy of inguinal canal. Discuss complications of inguinal hernia. Add a note on clinical features, investigations (diagnosis) and treatment of strangulated/obstructed inguinal hernia.	743, 760	842, 854, 855 D14(RS2), D13, J16, D16

Short Essays

1. Inguinal canal—anatomy.	743	842 J17
2. Strangulated inguinal hernia.	760	855 D08(RS2), D12(RS2), D07, J10
3. Maydl's hernia.	761	858 J10(RS2)
4. Sliding inguinal hernia.	762	858 D05, J17
5. Pantaloons hernia.	763	— D09(RS2)
6. Femoral hernia.	764	860 J18(RS3), J07, J11, D12
7. Incisional hernia.	766	866 J02

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
8. Umbilical hernia.	769	863	J15(RS3), J16(RS3), J04, J12
9. Paraumbilical hernia.	770	—	D02, D04, J15
10. Epigastric hernia.	771	870	D08

Short Answers

1. Complications of hernia.	—	854	J16(RS3), J15
2. Complications of inguinal hernia.	—	854	J15(RS3), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D12, D14
3. Classify hernia.	742	844	D15(RS3), D14
4. Obstructed hernia—clinical features.	742	854	D09
5. Inguinal canal—surgical anatomy, boundaries.	743	842	J13, J15
6. Hasselbach's triangle.	745	843	J02, J11
7. Causes of recurrences in a hernia.	755	856	D01, J03, D04
8. Hernioplasty.	756	852	J11(RS2)
9. Maydl's hernia.	761	858	D18(RS3), D02
10. Femoral canal—surgical anatomy/boundaries.	763	860	J16(RS3), J03, D12
11. Femoral hernia.	764	860	D10
12. Femoral hernia—differential diagnosis.	764	862	D16
13. Umbilical hernia.	769	863	D09
14. Epigastric hernia (fatty hernia of linea alba).	771	870	J05, J07
15. Spigelian hernia.	772	871	J03, D11
16. Complications of hernia surgery.	774	853	D06
17. Littré's hernia.	775	858	J13(RS2), D18(RS3)

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
CHAPTER 19: ESOPHAGUS			
Long Essays			
1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease—etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management.	781	432	D15
2. Enumerate causes of dysphagia. Discuss the etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of carcinoma of esophagus (distal 1/3).	778, 795	454, 442	J11(RS2), D03, D07, J09, J12, J15
3. Describe the premalignant lesions of the esophagus. How would you manage a 65-year-old male patient with adenocarcinoma of the lower end of the esophagus.	799	442, 447	J13
Short Essays			
1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease—management and complication.	781	432	J06
2. Hiatus hernia	785	447	J13(RS2)
3. Barret's esophagus.	787	437	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), D16
4. Achalasia cardia.	788	439	J10(RS2), D14(RS2), D15(RS3), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J04, D09, D13, D16
5. Plummer-Vinson syndrome.	791	438	D13(RS2), D13
6. Tracheoesophageal fistula.	793	457	D08(RS2), J11(RS2), J13(RS2), D02, D04, D06, J17
Short Answers			
1. Dysphagia and its causes.	778	454	D01, D04
2. Barium swallow—indications.	780	1047	D10, J13
3. Gastroesophageal reflux disease.	781	432	J17(RS3)

Contd... —

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		SRB	SHNY
4. Hiatus hernia.	785	447	J05
5. Reflux esophagitis—causes.	786	432	J16(RS3)
6. Barret's esophagus.	787	437	D06, J08, D14
7. Achalasia cardia—radiological features.	788	439	J07, J12
8. Plummer-Vinson syndrome.	791	438	J06
9. Schataki's ring.	793	455	J09(RS2)
10. Mallory-Weiss syndrome.	793	484	D01, D04, J07, J17
11. Tracheoesophageal fistula.	793	457	D10

CHAPTER 20: STOMACH

Long Essays

1. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management of peptic ulcer disease. Add a note on gastric outlet obstruction.	813, 818	467, 486	J14(RS2)
2. Enumerate the complications of duodenal ulcer. Discuss pathology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of acute perforated duodenal ulcer.	816, 821	476	D03, J10, J17
3. Mention various operations for duodenal ulcer and discuss the sequelae of these operations.	818	473	J14
4. A 55-year-old man comes to casualty with recurrent bouts of hematemesis since 3 days. Discuss the differential diagnosis and management of this patient.	827	480	J07
5. What are the causes of hematemesis (upper GI bleed)? How do you manage a case of hematemesis secondary to bleeding peptic ulcer?	827, 825	480, 479	D01, D11
6. What are the premalignant and risk factors in the development of carcinoma of stomach? Discuss the etiology, pathology, clinical features, staging and spread of carcinoma of the stomach. How is it investigated and discuss the surgical treatment?	835	488	J15(RS3), J17(RS3), J09, D09, D14

Contd... —

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		SRB	SHNY
Short Essays			
1. Blood supply and lymphatic drainage of stomach.	804	461	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), J02, J16
2. Gastroscopy.	808	470	D14(RS2), D14
3. <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> .	810	464	D18(RS3), D14, J16
4. Congenital (infantile) hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.	811	510	J10(RS2), D16(RS3), J04, J06, D10, J13, D15, J16
5. Ramstedt's operation.	811	511	J09
6. Stress ulcers.	812	484	J07
7. Peptic (gastric/duodenal) ulcer disease—clinical features, complications.	813	467	J09(RS2), J12(RS2), J13(RS2), J16(RS3), J04, D06, D13, D16
8. Pyloric stenosis—electrolyte changes.	818	486	D13
9. Upper GI bleed (hematemesis)—causes	827	480	D18(RS3), J11
10. Dumping syndrome.	830	506	J13
11. Trichobezoar of stomach.	831	509	D13(RS2)
12. Volvulus of stomach.	833	509	J05
13. Carcinoma stomach—pathology, spread, treatment.	835	490	J10
14. Linitis plastis.	840	491	J17
15. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).	848	501	D11(RS2), J18(RS3)
16. Vagotomy—types.	851	473	J06
17. Highly selective vagotomy.	851	473	J11(RS2)
Short Answers			
1. Lymphatic drainage of stomach.	805	462	J05
2. Barium meal.	808	1048	J02
3. Gastroscopy—indications.	808	470	D13(RS2)

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
4. Esophago-gastro-duodenoscopy/upper GI endoscopy—indications.	808	470	J06
5. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.	811	510	J12(RS2), J12
6. Acid peptic disease—treatment (medical).	815	471	D10(RS2), J11
7. Proton pump inhibitors.	817	471	J16
8. Peptic ulcer surgery—complications.	828	—	D15(RS3)
9. Trichobezoar.	831	509	D09(RS2), D11(RS2), D08
10. Gastric polyps.	834	—	J08
11. Premalignant conditions of stomach.	836	488	D03
12. Early gastric cancer.	837	490	D05
13. Spread of carcinoma stomach.	839	493	J13(RS2), J18(RS3), D18(RS3), D10, D12
14. Krukenburg tumor.	839	493	J16
15. Sister Joseph's nodule.	839	495	D09(RS2)
16. Linitis plastica.	840	491	J03, D11, D11
17. Virchow's lymph node (Troisier's sign).	841	492	D17(RS3)
18. Double contrast study.	842	494	J18(RS3)
19. Peptic (gastric) ulcer—complications.	813, 815	475	J15(RS3), D12, D13, J17

CHAPTER 21:
SMALL INTESTINE

Long Essay

1. Meckel's diverticulitis—etiology, clinical features and management. 853 742 D09(RS2)

Short Essays

1. Blind loop syndrome. — — D09(RS2)
 2. Meckel's diverticulum. 853 742 J10(RS2),
D02, D04,
J11, D11,
D12, D13,
D15

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
3. Crohn's disease.	855	683	D09(RS2), J15(RS3), J16(RS3), D14
4. Complications of typhoid ulcers.	858	686	D09
5. Peutz-Jegher's syndrome.	866	689	D14(RS2), J14
6. Carcinoid tumor of gastrointestinal tract (GIT).	868	692	J03, J05, D15
7. Carcinoid syndrome.	869	693	D13(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Meckel's diverticulum—complications.	853	742	J04, J06
2. Crohn's disease—pathology.	855	683	J14(RS2), J14
3. Surgical complication of typhoid.	858	686	J06

**CHAPTER 22:
LARGE INTESTINE****Long Essays**

1. Ulcerative colitis—etiology, pathology, clinical features investigations, treatment and complications.	883	677	J09(RS2), D10(RS2), J05
2. What are the causes of mass in RIF (right iliac fossa)? Carcinoma colon (sigmoid colon/caecum)—etiopathogenesis, pathology, clinical features, investigations, and management.	723, 892	731, 582	D11(RS2), D18(RS3), J02, D08
3. Enumerate the etiology and premalignant conditions of carcinoma colon. Discuss clinical features and management of carcinoma of ascending colon/cecum.	892	582	D13, J16

Short Essays

1. Hirschsprung's disease.	877	758	D09(RS2), J11(RS2), D12(RS2), D17(RS3), D03, D05, J14
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Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
2. Ulcerative colitis (management, complication).	883	677	D18(RS3), J04, D06, D10, D11, J17
3. Intestinal amoebiasis—complications.	888	688	J03
4. Colostomy—types.	901	785	J02, J03, J14, J15, D16

Short Answers

1. Hirschsprung's disease—pathology.	877	758	J08
2. Colonic diverticula—complications.	879	723	D03
3. Ulcerative colitis—complications, indication for surgery.	885	677	J06
4. Ulcerative colitis—extra-intestinal manifestations.	885	697	D15(RS3)
5. Amoebiasis (amoeboma).	888	688	J10(RS2), D03
6. Familial adenomatous polyposis.	890	708	J06
7. Gardner syndrome.	891	708	D11(RS2)
8. Duke's staging/classification of colorectal cancer.	895	712	D15(RS3), J14
9. Tumor marker for carcinoma of colon.	897	715	J13
10. Angiodysplasia.	900	820	J09
11. Colostomy—indications, types.	901	785	D09(RS2), D13(RS2), D16(RS3), D08
12. Temporary colostomy.	901	785	J05
13. Barium enema—indications.	907	1049	D02, J10, D14, J16

**CHAPTER 23:
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION****Long Essays**

1. Acute intestinal/small bowel obstruction—etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management.	909	729	D12(RS2), J13(RS2), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), J04, D12
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Contd... —

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
2.	Describe the premalignant lesions of the colon. How would you manage a 65-year-old male patient with acute intestinal obstruction due to carcinoma of the rectum.	914	736 D16
3.	Etiopathogenesis of sigmoid volvulus and write in detail about the management.	922	738 J18(RS3)
Short Essays			
1.	Acute intestinal obstruction.	909	729 D15(RS3)
2.	(Acute) Intussusception.	919	749 J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J09, D09, J11, J14
3.	Volvulus of sigmoid colon.	922	738 J09(RS2), D11(RS2), D15(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D05, J06, D06, J12, J13, D14
4.	Paralytic ileus (adynamic obstruction)— causes, investigations.	924	765 D08(RS2), J12(RS2), J15(RS3), D06, D07, J12
Short Answers			
1.	Intestinal obstruction—causes.	908	731 J15(RS3), J10
2.	Ladd's band.	917	746 J10(RS2)
3.	Meconium ileus.	918	761 D15
4.	Intussusception—define, cause, types.	919	749 J17(RS3)
5.	Sigmoid volvulus—causes.	922	738 D08(RS2), D13(RS2), D07, D13, J16, D16
6.	Coffee bean appearance.	923	— J14(RS2)

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
CHAPTER 24: APPENDIX			
Long Essays			
1. Discuss the differential diagnosis of right iliac fossa mass? Describe the etiology, classification, pathology, clinical features, complications and management of acute appendicitis?	723, 929	909, 826	J09(RS2), J10(RS2), J15(RS3), J18(RS3), J15
2. Discuss the differential diagnosis of lump in the right iliac fossa. Describe the symptoms and signs of acute appendicitis. How would you manage a 65-year-old male patient with appendicular mass.	723, 930, 937	731, 827, 833	D16(RS3), J13
Short Essays			
1. Risk factors for perforation of appendix.	929	834	J07
2. Appendicular lump (mass)—clinical features, investigations, management.	937	832	J09(RS2), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D09, J10, J12, D12
3. Oschner-Sherren's regime.	937	833	J03, D11, J14, D16
4. Carcinoid tumor of appendix.	939	692	D05
Short Answer			
1. Oschner-Sherren's regimen.	937	833	J07
CHAPTER 25: RECTUM AND ANAL CANAL			
Long Essay			
1. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical features, pathology, staging, investigations and management of carcinoma (upper 1/3) rectum. How do you treat a case of carcinoma of rectum above the peritoneal reflection?	946	630	D17(RS3), J06, J11, J17
Short Essays			
1. Colonoscopy.	945	707	D10
2. Carcinoma of rectum—spread.	947	778	D07, J12

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
3. Rectal prolapse.	952	787	D15(RS3), J18(RS3), J15, D15
4. Imperforate anus.	957	762	D01, J10
5. Rectal agenesis.	958	762	D11(RS2)
6. Pilonidal sinus.	958	804	J10(RS2), D12(RS2), D14(RS2), D16(RS3), D08
7. Hemorrhoids (3rd degree)— management, complication.	961	793	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), D16(RS3), D06, D09, J11, D12
8. Fissure-in-ano (anal fissure)— management.	967	802	J13(RS2), D02, D04, D07
9. Anorectal abscess.	969	798	D09(RS2)
10. Perianal abscess	970	798	J10, D13
11. Ischiorectal abscess.	970	798	J17(RS3), D17(RS3)
12. Fistula-in-ano (classification).	971	799	D18(RS3), J07, J09, J12, D16

Short Answers

1. Rectal polyp.	—	—	D08(RS2), J02
2. Proctoscopy.	945	706	J07, D11
3. Sigmoidoscopy.	945	706	D08(RS2), D06
4. Colonoscopy—indications	945	707	J15
5. (Solitary) rectal ulcer.	952	778	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), J17(RS3), J06, D15

Contd... —

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY	
6. Imperforate anus.		957	762	J18(RS3), D15
7. Pilonidal sinus.		958	804	D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D09, D11
8. Hemorrhoids—grading, treatment, complications.		961	793	D08(RS2), D10, D16
9. Anal fissure (fissure-in-ano).		967	802	J09(RS2), D09, J11, J16
10. Sentinel pile.		969	803	D05
11. Anorectal abscesses—classification.		969	798	D16
12. Ischioanal abscess.		970	798	J11(RS2)
13. Fistula-in-ano—classification.		971	799	D12(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2), D17(RS3), J09, D12, J14, D14
14. Goodsall's rule.		973	800	D10(RS2), J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J18(RS3), D05, D11
15. Proctalgia fugax.		979	808	D15

CHAPTER 26: UROLOGY

A. KIDNEY

Long Essays

1. Enumerate the causes of hematuria. Describe the investigations and management in a 45-year-old man with renal trauma.	993, 997	1002	D05, J11
2. Tuberculosis of kidney—pathological lesions seen, clinical features and management.	998	943	J11(RS2)
3. Hydronephrosis (unilateral)—etiology, pathology, clinical features and management.	1000	939	D15(RS3), J04, D14

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY	
4.	Renal calculi—etiopathogenesis, types, clinical features, investigations and management.	1005	935	D10(RS2), D11(RS2), D17(RS3), J14
5.	Classify renal tumors/causes of hematuria. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management of renal cell carcinoma (Grawitz tumor/hypernephroma).	993, 1013	945, 1002, 947	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), J16(RS3), J07, D15

Short Essays

1.	Intravenous pyelogram (urogram/IVP).	986	924	J09, D09, J12
2.	Cystoscope.	989	929	J17
3.	Hematuria—causes.	993	1002	J05, J10
4.	Polycystic kidney disease.	994	933	D11(RS2), D02, J04, D04, J06, D12
5.	Renal tuberculosis (TB kidney).	998	943	D08(RS2), J07, D09
6.	Hydronephrosis (unilateral)—causes.	1000	939	D10, J14, J16
7.	Pyonephrosis.	—	1004	951
8.	Renal calculus—types, management, complications.	1005	935	D14(RS2), D06, D07
9.	Ureteric calculus—management.	1009	939	D08(RS2), D05
10.	Wilms tumor.	1012	946	J17(RS3), J03, D04, D07, J15, J17
11.	Renal cell carcinoma (hypernephroma)—investigation, treatment.	1013	949	D17(RS3), J06

Short Answers

1.	Pelviureteric obstruction.	—	—	D07
2.	Renal function tests.	—	—	J12(RS2)
3.	Intravenous urography (IVP)—indications.	986	924	J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D11, J15, D15

Contd... —

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
4. Retrograde pyelogram.	987	925	J10(RS2), D05
5. Cystoscopy—indications.	989	929	D14(RS2), D07
6. Hematuria—causes.	993	1002	D16(RS3), D18(RS3), D02, D16
7. Horseshoe kidney.	993	935	D03
8. Polycystic kidney disease.	994	933	J10
9. Solitary cyst of kidney.	995	—	J04
10. Ureterocele.	996	—	D11(RS2)
11. Hydronephrosis (unilateral/bilateral)—causes.	1000	939	J15(RS3), J09, J12
12. Dietl's crisis.	1002	941	D09(RS2), D02, J07, J09
13. Renal/urinary calculi—types.	1005	935	J15(RS3), D15(RS3), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D10, J13, D13, D14, D15, D16
14. Renal colic.	1006	936	D07
15. Lithotripsy—contraindications and indications.	1007	938	J03
16. Ureteric colic.	1009	936	D15

B. URINARY BLADDER**Short Essays**

1. Ectopia vesicae.	1019	959	J02, J09
2. Vesical calculus.	1019	955	J10(RS2), J12
3. Acute cystitis.	1021	959	J12
4. Urinary bladder cancer.	1023	956	J12(RS2), D13
5. Transitional cell carcinoma of urinary bladder.	1023	956	J13

Contd... —

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
6. Injuries to urinary bladder.	1026	962	D10
7. Diverticula of urinary bladder.	1029	960	D10(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Anuria.	—	—	J12
2. Ectopia vesicae.	1019	959	J04
3. Primary vesical calculi.	1019	955	J06
4. Intraperitoneal rupture of bladder.	1026	962	J14
5. Urinary diversion—indications, types.	1030	961	D02

C. PROSTATE**Long Essay**

1. What are the causes of acute retention of urine? Discuss the etiopathology, clinical manifestations, investigations and treatment of a case of benign hypertrophy of prostate (BPH).	1047, 1033	968, 973	J03, D09
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Short Essays

1. Benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)— clinical features (lower urinary tract symptoms), treatment.	1033	973	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), J16(RS3), J18(RS3), J06, D07, D11
2. Transurethral reoof prostate.	1034	974	J12(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Prostatic specific antigen (PSA).	1032	977	J10(RS2)
2. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)— symptoms (lower urinary tract symptoms).	1033	973	J15(RS3), J16(RS3), J17(RS3), J13, D14, D16
3. Transurethral reoof prostate.	1034	974	J07
4. Carcinoma of prostate—clinical features, investigations.	1037	975	J10, J14

D. URETHRA**Short Essays**

1. Rupture of urethra—clinical features, management.	1040	963	J02
2. Stricture urethra.	1042	964	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D10

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
3. Hypospadiasis.	1044	967	D01, J10, D12
4. Acute retention of urine.	1047	968	J09(RS2), J13(RS2), D08

Short Answers

1. Urethral caruncle.	—	—	J12(RS2)
2. Rupture urethra.	1040	963	J12
3. Stricture urethra—causes, treatment.	1042	964	J13(RS2), D09
4. Hypospadiasis—types.	1044	967	D10(RS2), J04, J17
5. Causes of retention of urine.	1047	968	D01, D04, J10

E. PENIS**Short Essays**

1. Premalignant lesions of carcinoma penis.	—	982	D13(RS2), D13
2. Phimosis.	1048	981	D09, D14
3. Peyronie's disease.	1051	987	D09(RS2)
4. Carcinoma penis—treatment.	1051	983	J13(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Premalignant condition of carcinoma penis.	—	982	D14(RS2), D18(RS3), D06, J15
2. Phimosis.	1048	981	J10(RS2), J18(RS3), J14, J17
3. Paraphimosis.	1049	982	J02, J04
4. Circumcision—indications.	1049	1158	J11(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D07, D11, D12, J16, D16
5. Peyronie's disease.	1051	987	D15

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
F. SCROTUM			
Short Essays			
1. Fournier's gangrene.			
1056	998	D16(RS3), D11	
2. Hydrocele (congenital/primary/ secondary/encysted)—treatment.			
1057	988	D14(RS2), D15(RS3), J13, D13, D03, D07, J12, J15, J16	
3. Pyocele.			
1062	990	J16(RS3)	
4. Epididymal cyst.			
1062	992	D13(RS2), J05	
5. Varicocele.			
1063	993	J10(RS2), D10(RS2), D12(RS2), J18(RS3), D11, J17	
Short Answers			
1. Scrotal sinus.			
—	—	J03	
2. Fournie's gangrene.			
1056	998	J16(RS3), J02, J10	
3. Hydrocele (encysted/congenital/of hernia/secondary)—causes, treatment (surgical procedures), complications.			
1057	988	J13(RS2), J18(RS3), D02, J04, D07, D09, J10, D12	
4. Hydrocoele-en-bisac.			
1059	989	J17	
5. Varicocele.			
1063	993	D16(RS3), J02, J09, D10, D15	

G. TESTIS**Long Essay**

1. Testicular tumor—classification, etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigation and treatment (of seminoma testis).

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
Short Essays			
1. Undescended testis (cryptorchidism).	1065	992	D11(RS2), J14(RS2), D03
2. Retractile testis.	1068	992	J17(RS3)
3. Torsion of testis.	1068	994	J18(RS3), D03, J13, D14
4. Testicular tumors—classification.	1070	994	J14(RS2)
5. Seminoma testis.	1070	995	J15(RS3), D17(RS3), J08, J10
6. Teratoma testes.	1070	995	D02, D09, D10
7. Acute epididymo-orchitis.	1074	—	J10, J12, D13, J15
Short Answers			
1. Undescended testis—complications.	1065	992	D12(RS2)
2. Torsion testis—causes.	1068	994	D08(RS2), J16(RS3), D17(RS3), J12, J14
CHAPTER 27: NEUROSURGERY			
Long Essay			
1. Describe the classification of intracranial hematomas. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of acute subdural hematoma.	1082	1037, 1039	J09(RS2)
Short Essays			
1. Glasgow coma scale.	1079	1038	J15(RS3), J03, D04
2. Acute extradural hematoma/ hemorrhage.	1081	1037	J09(RS2), J12(RS2), D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D01, D08, D16

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY
3.	Subdural (chronic) hematoma.	1082	1039
			J05, J11, J13
4.	Depressed fracture of skull.	1084	—
5.	Hydrocephalus.	1085	1041
6.	Brain abscess.	1086	—
			D03

Short Answers

1.	Cirsoid aneurysm.	—	262	J02
2.	Scalp injuries.	1076	—	D08
3.	Cerebral contusion.	1077	1036	J12
4.	Glasgow coma scale.	1079	1036	J02, D07, J08
5.	Lucid interval.	1081	1037	J13(RS2)
6.	Meningocele.	1092	243	J12

CHAPTER 28:**THORAX****Long Essay**

1.	Discuss causes and pathophysiology of flail chest. How do you manage a case of hemothorax?	1110, 1102	1010, 1013	J18(RS3)
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Short Essays

1.	Flail chest.	1110	1010	J11(RS2), J13(RS2), J11, J16
2.	Tension pneumothorax.	1101	1012	J09(RS2)
3.	Hemothorax.	1102	1013	D13(RS2), D01, J05
4.	Empyema thoracic.	1103	1018	D10(RS2), J02
5.	Empyema necessitans.	1104	—	J17
6.	Pancoast tumor.	1112	270	D11
7.	Diaphragmatic hernia.	1114	456	J08
8.	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG).	1120	1029	J09(RS2)

Short Answers

1.	Flail chest.	1100	1010	J13(RS2), J09
2.	Pneumothorax.	1101	1011	D08

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
3. Tension pneumothorax.	1101	1012	J12(RS2), D05
4. Hemothorax.	1102	1013	D09
5. Empyema thoracis.	1103	1018	D03
6. Empyema necessitans.	1104	—	J03
7. Surgical emphysema—causes.	1108	1016	J13(RS2)
8. Thymoma.	1111	—	J09
9. Pancoast tumor.	1112	270	D01
10. Horner's syndrome.	1112	270	J15(RS3), D18(RS3)

CHAPTER 29: **ADJUVANT THERAPY**

Short Essay

1. Brachytherapy. 1127 1063 D10(RS2)

Short Answer

1. Gene therapy. 1131 — J08

CHAPTER 30: **ANESTHESIA**

Short Essays

1. Intrathecal anesthesia. — — J05

2. Local anesthetic techniques. — — J10

3. Preparations of patients for general anesthesia. 1133 1073 D01

4. Regional anesthesia. 1136 1074 D08(RS2)

5. Nerve blocks. 1136 1095 J17

6. Total intravenous anesthesia. 1136 — J09(RS2)

7. Spinal anesthesia (spinal anesthetic). 1136 1091 J02, D10, J15

8. Epidural anesthesia. 1137 1093 D12(RS2),
D13, J16

Short Answers

1. Ketamine 1133 1077 J09(RS2)

2. Muscle relaxants. 1133 1079 D02

3. Endotracheal tube. 1134 1082 J03

Contd...

		SRB	SHNY	
4.	Xylocaine	1136	1089	D09(RS2)
5.	Spinal anesthesia (complications).	1136	1091	D13(RS2), D17(RS3), J12

CHAPTER 31: ADVANCED IMAGING METHODS

Short Essay

1. Dopplers ultrasound (duplex ultrasound imaging). 1140 84 J05, J14

Short Answers

1. Erect X-ray of abdomen.	—	—	D11
2. Doppler scan/ultrasound (study).	1140	82	J16(RS3), D15
3. Duplex imaging.	1140	—	J08
4. CT scan.	1140	1052	J12(RS2), J10, J11
5. Magnetic resonance imaging. (MRI).	1142	1053	D09(RS2), D13(RS2), D01, J03, D04, J05, J11
6. Positron emission tomography (PET) scan.	1143	1057	J18(RS3)

CHAPTER 32: OPERATIVE SURGERY

A. STERILIZATION AND INSTRUMENTS

Short Essays

1. Gas sterilization.	—	—	J14(RS2)
2. Disinfection.	1144	—	D08(RS2), J05, D06
3. Sterilization methods (for surgical instruments).	1145	—	D13(RS2), J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Nasogastric (Ryle's) tube.	1152	1139	D14(RS2), J05, J15
2. T tube.	1153	1139	J04

Contd... —

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
B. OPERATIVE PROCEDURE			
Short Essays			
1. Abdominal incisions.	1156	—	J15
2. Tracheostomy—indications.	1158	1161	J08, D09
3. Laparoscopy—principles.	1161	1174	D13(RS2), J15(RS3), J17(RS3)
Short Answers			
1. Abdominal incisions—types.	1156	—	D16(RS3), J17(RS3)
2. Vasectomy—complications of vasectomy.	1157	1161	J16(RS3), D16(RS3), J15, D16
3. Tracheostomy—indications, complications.	1158	1161	J09(RS2), D12(RS2)
4. Laparoscopy—principles, complications.	1161	1174	J13(RS2), D14(RS2), D18(RS3), J09, J13, D13
5. Pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopic surgery.	1162	1175	D06
C. DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES			
None			
D. DAY CARE SURGERY			
Short Answers			
1. Day care surgery.	1165	—	D05
2. Surgical audit.	1166	—	J10, D11
CHAPTER 33: <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Short Essays			
1. Minimal access surgery—advantages and limitation.	—	—	D16(RS3)
2. Zidovudine.	—	—	D09

Contd...

	SRB	SHNY	
3. Abdominal paracentesis.	—	—	D08(RS2)
4. Diffuse axonal injury.	—	—	D17(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Crow's foot.	1170	—	J09(RS2)
2. Mercedes-Benz sign.	1173	558	D11(RS2)
3. Metronidazole.	—	689	J11(RS2)
4. H ₂ receptor blockers.	—	471	J17
5. Free gas under diaphragm.	—	1119	J12
6. Venesection.	—	1159	D17(RS3)
7. Hypothalamo-pituitary axis.	—	—	J14(RS2)
8. Veress needle.	—	—	J09(RS2)
9. Minimal access surgery.	—	—	J08
10. Prophylactic antibiotics.	—	—	D07
11. Newer advances in endoscopy.	—	—	D11(RS2)
12. Endoscopy.	—	—	J14(RS2)
13. Cross fluctuation.	—	233	J16

5

OBSTETRICS

REFERENCES

1. Hiralal Konar (**DUTTA**): DC Dutta's Textbook of Obstetrics, 9th Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, ₹ 1150/-.
2. Sabaratnam Arulkumaran, et al (**ALKMR**): Essential of Obstetrics, 3rd Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, ₹ 850/-.

COURSE CONTENTS

Anatomy of the Female Reproductive Tract

- Basic anatomy
- Relationship to other pelvic organs
- Applied anatomy as related to obstetrics and gynecological surgery.

Physiology of Conception

- Ovulation
- Menstruation
- Fertilization
- Implantation
- Gametogenesis.

Development of Fetus and Placenta

- Basic embryology
- Factors influencing fetal growth and development
- Anatomy of placenta
- Placental barrier
- Teratogenesis.

Diagnosis of Pregnancy

- Clinical features
- Differential diagnosis
- Principle underlying the pregnancy tests
- Immunological tests
- Ultrasonogram.

Maternal Changes in Pregnancy

- Genital tract
- Cardiovascular system
- Hematology
- Respiratory system
- Gastrointestinal system.

Antenatal Care

- Objectives of antenatal care
- Assessment of period of gestation
- Detection of abnormality with the help of gravidogram
- Clinical monitoring of maternal and fetal well-being
- Detection of normal fetal—pelvic relation
- Advice regarding nutrition
- Prescribing in pregnancy
- Immunization against tetanus
- Basic investigations

- Fetal well-being
- Biophysical monitoring
- Pelvic assessment.

Abnormal Obstetrics

- Abortions
 - Definition, types, causes
 - Management of incomplete, inevitable abortion
 - Recurrent abortions
 - Induced abortion
 - Etiopathology
 - Impact on maternal and fetal health
 - Principles of management.
- Ectopic pregnancy
 - Causes
 - Clinical features
 - Differential diagnosis of acute abdomen
 - Conservative management of ectopic pregnancy
 - Principle of surgical management.
- Trophoblastic diseases
 - Etiopathology
 - Clinical features
 - Differential diagnosis
 - Principles of management and follow-up.
- Laboratory investigations and ultrasonography in 1st trimester of pregnancy.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum
 - Definitions
 - Etiology
 - Clinical features
 - Management.
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension
 - Definition
 - Etiopathology
 - Early detection
 - Complications of eclampsia
 - Investigation
 - Principles and management of pregnancy-induced hypertension and eclampsia
 - Differential diagnosis of convulsions in pregnancy.
- Anemia in pregnancy
 - Etiology
 - Classification
 - Diagnosis
 - Investigation
 - Adverse effects in the mother and labor
 - Management.
- Other medical disorders like heart diseases/diabetes mellitus and urinary tract infection
 - Clinical features

- Early detection
- Effect of pregnancy on the disease
- Impact of the disease on pregnancy
- Complications of diseases.
- Gynecological disorders in pregnancy
 - Fibroid in pregnancy
 - Ovarian tumor
 - Retroverted gravid uterus
 - Genital prolapse and pregnancy
 - Cancer cervix with pregnancy.

Normal Labor

- Physiology
- Mechanism in occipitoanterior presentation
- Monitoring partogram
- Conduct of labor
- Pain relief.

Normal Puerperium

- Physiology.

Antepartum Hemorrhage

- Classification
- Etiopathology
- Clinical features
- Differential diagnosis
- Ultrasonography
- Complications
- Management.

Accidental Hemorrhage

- Classification
- Etiopathology
- Clinical features
- Differential diagnosis
- Ultrasonography
- Complications
- Management.

Placenta Previa

- Classification
- Etiopathology
- Clinical features
- Differential diagnosis
- Ultrasonography
- Complications
- Management.

Abnormal Presentations, Cord Prolapse and Contracted Pelvis

- Causes
- Salient features
- Principles of management of occipitoposterior
- Face and brow presentation
- Breech delivery.

Obstructed Labor

- Definition
- Clinical features
- Prevention
- Management.

Multiple Pregnancies

- Causes
- Clinical features
- Investigations
- Diagnosis
- Complications
- Principles of management.

Induction of Labor**Preterm Labor****Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM)****Postmaturity****Intrauterine Death****Complications of Third Stage of Labor**

- Complications
- Predisposing factors
- Prevention
- Management of atonic postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)
- Management of injuries to the lower genital tract.

Uterine Dysfunctions

- Classification
- Recognition of uterine dysfunction
- Principles of induction and acceleration of labor.

Fetal Distress and Fetal Death**Neonatal Problems and Resuscitation****Hemolytic Diseases Including Rh Isoimmunization**

- Mechanism
- Prophylaxis
- Fetal complications.

Abnormal Puerperium

- Physiology
- Clinical features
- Complication
- Recognition
- Principles of management
- Prevention of puerperal sepsis.

Breastfeeding

- Physiology of lactation
- Care of breasts
- Counseling regarding breastfeeding
- Mastitis and breast abscess.

Care of Newborn

- Assessment of maturity
- Detect asphyxia
- Principles of resuscitation
- Common problems.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

- Legal aspects
- Indications
- Methods
- Complications
- Management of complications
- Family planning and contraception
- Various methods and devices
- Selection of patients
- Counseling of couples
- Side effects
- Failures and complications
- Laparoscopic sterilization
- Vasectomy
- Tubectomy.

Operative Obstetrics

- Indications, technique and complications
 - Episiotomy
 - Vacuum extraction
 - Low forceps
 - Instrumental evacuation
 - Menstrual regulation.
- Indications and steps of operations
 - Cesarean section
 - Assisted breech delivery
 - External cephalic version

- Cervical curettage
- Intra-amniotic instillation
- Destructive operations.

Postcesarean Pregnancy

- Risk
- Identification of scar dehiscence.

Pharmacotherapeutics in Obstetrics

- Oxytocin
- Antihypertensives
- Tocolytics
- Anticonvulsants
- Maternal drug intake, etc.

Safe Motherhood, Obstetrics Care and the Society

Special Topics in Obstetrics

- High-risk pregnancy
- Immunology in obstetrics
- Intrapartum fetal monitoring
- Fetal distress
- Shock in obstetrics
- Blood coagulation disorders in obstetrics.

Causes and Prevention of Maternal Morbidity and Maternal Mortality in Hospital and Community Settings

Medicolegal Aspects

Day Care in Obstetrics

Reproductive and Child Health Program (RCH)

Current Topics in Obstetrics

- Women's health
- Gender issues.

Broader Perspective

- Vital statistics
- Birth rate
- Maternal, perinatal and neonatal mortality
- Live birth
- Still birth
- Abortion
- Period of viability including definition of all above.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks (Including Gynecology)

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	60 marks	21 marks	200 marks	120 marks	300 marks
Viva voce	—	—	40 marks	—	—
Clinical examination	40 marks	14 marks	160 marks	80 marks	200 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be one theory paper (Paper I) carrying 100 marks. The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2×10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10×5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10×3 marks	30 marks
Total		100 marks

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 80 marks (1 long case).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce (including gynecology) carries 40 marks, of which 10 marks are for record of delivery cases.

It includes:

- Instruments
- Specimens
- Dummy pelvis and fetal skull
- Family planning
- X-rays and ultrasonography (USG).

QUESTION BANK

DUTTA ALKMR

CHAPTER 1:
ANATOMY OF FEMALE
REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

None

CHAPTER 2:
FUNDAMENTAL OF REPRODUCTION
Short Essay

1. Physiology of ovulation. 17 9 D12(RS2)

CHAPTER 3:
THE PLACENTA AND THE MEMBRANES
Short Essay

1. Functions of placenta. 31 85 J16(RS3),
J07, D13

Short Answers

1. Describe the placenta at term. 26 84 J03
2. Draw the structure of chorionic villus. 28 — D09(RS2)
3. Amniotic fluid index. 35 321 J17(RS3)

CHAPTER 4:
THE FETUS
Short Essays

1. Fetal circulation. 39 87 D12(RS2),
D02, D16
2. How does adult circulation differ from fetal circulation? Enlist the changes in circulation that occur during transition from fetal to neonatal life. 40 — D03

CHAPTER 5:
PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING PREGNANCY
Long Essays

1. Describe physiological changes in coagulation system in pregnancy. What are causes of thromboembolism in pregnancy and puerperium? Describe how to reduce such complications. 47, 59, 441 J10
247,

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
2. Write briefly about the normal hemodynamic changes in pregnancy. Enumerate the investigations done in pregnancy with anemia. Discuss the management a patient with severe iron deficiency anemia at term.	48, 247, 249	57, 166	J13
3. Describe physiological changes in the cardiovascular system in pregnancy. Discuss the management of a primigravida with mitral stenosis/rheumatic heart disease in pregnancy and labor.	48, 259	57, 289	D11, D12, D16

Short Essays

1. Genital tract changes in pregnancy.	42	50	J14
2. Breast changes in pregnancy.	45	49	D11(RS2), D18(RS3)
3. Importance of weight in pregnancy.	46	—	J08
4. Maternal physiologic cardiologic and hematologic changes during pregnancy.	48, 46	57	D09(RS2), J13(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D01, J05, D09, D10, J11, J15
5. Supine hypotension syndrome.	49	58	J09(RS2)
6. Changes in urinary tract in normal pregnancy.	50	60	D11(RS2), J12

Short Answers

1. Weight gain during pregnancy— significance.	46	—	J13(RS2), D15(RS3)
2. Hematological changes in pregnancy.	46	59	D14

CHAPTER 6:
ENDOCRINOLOGY IN RELATION
TO REPRODUCTION

Short Essay

1. Human chorionic gonadotropin.	53	57	J16
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Short Answer

1. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).	53	57	D12(RS2)
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DUTTA ALKMR

CHAPTER 7:
DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY
Long Essay

1. Differential diagnosis of pregnancy. 66 55 D05

Short Essays

1. Mention the methods of diagnosis of early pregnancy. Mention three important complications in early pregnancy. 60 48 J02

2. Diagnosis of pregnancy (in first trimester). 60 48 J10(RS2), D15(RS3), D12

3. Hegar's sign. 61 50 J06

4. Calculation of expected date of confinement. 67 — J15

Short Answers

1. Diagnosis (signs and symptoms) of normal pregnancy (first trimester). 60 48 D14(RS2), J08, D10

2. Jacquemier's sign in pregnancy. 60 — J14(RS2)

3. Goodell's sign and Osiander's sign. 61 50 J17(RS3)

4. Hegar's sign. 61 50 J18(RS3), D11

5. Quickeening. 63 51 D15(RS3), D11

6. Methods of estimation of expected date of delivery. 67 — D08(RS2), J09(RS2)

7. Naegele's rule. 67 — D14(RS2), J06

CHAPTER 8:
THE FETUS IN UTERO
Short Essay

1. Define engagement, attitude, position, presentation and lie giving example. 69, 74 91 J02

Short Answers

1. Define—lie and attitude. 69 91 J16(RS3)

2. Fetal presentation—define, examples. 70 91 J14(RS2)

Contd... —

Contd...

	DUTTA	ALKMR	
3. Name the conditions where uterine height is more than period of gestational amenorrhea.	71	91	J04
4. Second pelvic grip.	73	—	D17(RS3)

CHAPTER 9:
FETAL SKULL AND MATERNAL PELVIS

Short Essays

1. Sagittal suture—importance. 76 38 J12(RS2)
2. Diameters of the fetal skull. What is the engagement of head? 77, 117 38, 91 J14(RS2), J15

Short Answers

1. Sagittal suture—obstetric importance 76 38 D02
2. Diameters of fetal skull. 77 38 D15(RS3)
3. Moulding of fetal head—degrees, importance. 77 39 D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D03
4. Caput succedaneum (features to differentiate it from cephalohematoma). 78 40 J09(RS2), D13(RS2), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D06, D07, J08
5. Pelvic inlet—diameters. 80 34 J03
6. Anatomical conjugate. 80 36 J16(RS3)
7. Obstetric conjugate. 80 36 D08(RS2)
8. Pelvic outlet. 82 36 J14

CHAPTER 10:
ANTENATAL CARE, PRECONCEPTIONAL COUNSELING AND CARE

Long Essays

1. Antenatal care—define, aims and objectives, scope and importance, procedure of antenatal care, steps taken for safe motherhood. 86, 556 119, 111 D14(RS2), J08, D13, D15
2. What are the routine investigations you will advise to a normal pregnant women and why? Briefly mention counseling of a normal expectant mother. 89 119 J05

Contd... —

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
Short Essays			
1. Antenatal care—objectives, components, importance.			
1.	86	119	D16(RS3), D01, J03, D11
2.	86	90	D03
3.	88	—	D15(RS3), D10
4.	89	120	D08(RS2)
5.	90	120	D09(RS2), J11(RS2), J09
6.	94	119	D12(RS2)
Short Answers			
1. Define: Gravida, para.			
1.	86	—	D03
2.	86	119	J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J04, J09
3.	88	—	J13(RS2)
4.	89	120	D16(RS3), D09, J15, D16
5.	90	—	D12
6.	91	201	D10
7.	91	296	J10
CHAPTER 11: ANTENATAL ASSESSMENT OF FETAL WELLBEING			
Long Essay			
1.	96	319	D10(RS2)
Short Essays			
1.	96	319	D07, D09

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
2. Diagnosis of fetal distress.	97	—	J15(RS3), J06
3. Nonstress test—indications and interpretation.	98	322	J09(RS2), J16(RS3), D08, J12, D13
4. Fetal biophysical profile (BPP).	98	323	D08(RS2), J13(RS2), J15, D16

Short Answers

1. Three tests of fetal wellbeing.	97	319	D09(RS2)
2. Investigations in the second trimester of pregnancy.	97	121	D12(RS2)
3. Biophysical profile.	98	323	J05, J07
4. Nonstress test (NST)—methods and interpretation.	98	322	J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J18(RS3), D15, J16

CHAPTER 12:
PRENTAL GENETIC COUNSELING,
SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS

Short Essay

1. Chorionic villus sampling—define, indications.	104	155	J16(RS3)
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Short Answers

1. Maternal serum alfa-fetoprotein.	103	—	D12
2. Triple test.	103	121	D13(RS2)
3. Screening Down syndrome.	103	153	J13

CHAPTER 13:
NORMAL LABOR

Long Essays

1. Define normal labor. Describe the series of events in mechanism of normal labor. Describe the management of third stage of labor.	111, 132	346, 354	J18(RS3)
2. Describe the duration and stages of labor.	111	346	J07

Contd... —

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		DUTTA	ALKMR	
3.	Mechanism of normal labor and management of a case of left occipito-anterior position.	117, 126	340	D16(RS3)
4.	Define full-term normal delivery. 22 years primigravida of full-term pregnancy is brought to labor room with labor pains—how will you confirm her in labor and manage the stages?	126	353	D01, D09
Short Essays				
1.	Normal labor—define, stages.	108, 111	345	J12(RS2), J14(RS2)
2.	Differentiate true from false labor pains.	110	346	J12
3.	Lower uterine segment and its significance.	115	350	J11(RS2)
4.	Mechanism of labor—phase and reason for each phase.	117	346	J13(RS2), J16(RS3), D09, J16
5.	Cardinal movements in the mechanism of normal labor.	117	340	J17
6.	3rd stage of labor.	125	351	J14, D14
7.	Management of first stage of labor.	127	353	D07
8.	Maternal distress—management.	128	—	J05
9.	Management of second stage of labor.	128	353	J17(RS3)
10.	Management of third stage of labor.	132	354	D17(RS3)
11.	Brandt-Andrew's technique.	133	424	J07
12.	Active management of 3rd stage of labor.	134	355	D13(RS2), J09, J15
Short Answers				
1.	First stage of labor—complications.	—	—	D01
2.	Definition of full-term normal delivery.	108	—	J12
3.	False labor pains.	110	346	J09(RS2)
4.	Differentiate false from true labor pains.	110	346	D08(RS2), D03
5.	Stages of labor.	111	346	D17(RS3)
6.	Fetal axis pressure.	113	348	J17(RS3)

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
7.	Lower uterine segment.	115	350
8.	Engagement of head.	117	340
9.	Asynclitism.	117	340
10.	Crowning—define, clinical importance.	119	352
11.	Draw cervicogram indicating different phases/subphases.	123	350
12.	Second stage of labor—diagnosis, management.	123	350
13.	Ischial spine—importance in obstetrics.	124	—
14.	Signs of placental separation.	125	351
15.	Conduct of third stage of labor.	132	354
16.	Brandt-Andrew's technique.	133	424
17.	Active management of 3rd stage of labor.	134	355
			J04

CHAPTER 14: NORMAL PUEPERIUM

Long Essay

1. Define puerperium. Discuss the physiological changes taking place during puerperium. How will you manage a patient with deep vein thrombosis in puerperium.

Short Essays

1. Normal puerperium—describe, complications, management.
2. Involution of uterus.
3. Physiology of lactation.
4. Treatment options to improve and suppress lactation.

Short Answers

1. Normal puerperium—define, changes occurring in genital system.
2. Lochia (types).

Contd...

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
3. Physiology of lactation.	140	436	D10(RS2)
4. Suppression of lactation.	142	437	J13(RS2)
5. After pains and its management.	143	—	D02

CHAPTER 15: VOMITING IN PREGNANCY

Short Essay

1. Hyperemesis gravidarum—investigations, treatment, complications. 147 123 J12(RS2), D13(RS2), D05

Short Answer

1. Hyperemesis gravidarum—management. 147 123 J14(RS2), J16(RS3)

CHAPTER 16: HEMORRHAGE IN EARLY PREGNANCY

Long Essays

1. Abortions—types, clinical features, diagnosis and management. 151 94 J11(RS2), D10

2. Enumerate the causes of first trimester abortion and management of threatened abortion. 153 95 J06

3. Enumerate the causes of first/second trimester abortion. How do you diagnose and manage a case of cervical incompetence? 153, 161 95 D10(RS2), D01, J05

4. Mention the causes for bleeding per vagina in early pregnancy. Mention the clinical features and management of tubal ectopic pregnancy. 153, 168 203, 101 J18(RS3)

5. Ectopic pregnancy—define, causes, predisposing factors, clinical features, diagnosis and management (ruptured tubal ectopic pregnancy). 168 100 D09(RS2), D13(RS2), D07, D12

6. Describe the causes of acute pain abdomen in early weeks of gestation. Describe the methods to diagnose a case of unruptured ectopic pregnancy and mention the conservative treatment. 172, 171 311, 101 J15

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
7.	Molar pregnancy (vesicular mole)— define, clinical features, diagnosis, management, complications, follow up.	180	81 D11(RS2), J12(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), J03, J10
Short Essays			
1.	First trimester abortion.	153	95 J11
2.	Threatened abortion.	153	94 D18(RS3), J14
3.	Blighted ovum.	154	— J07
4.	Incomplete abortion—diagnosis, management.	155	96 D09(RS2), D01
5.	Missed abortion—define, investigations, management, complications..	155	94 J09(RS2), D02, D07, D14
6.	Septic abortion—clinical features and management.	156	95 J10(RS2), J17(RS3), J15
7.	Recurrent (habitual) abortion/ pregnancy loss—define, evaluation.	159	95 D08(RS2), D11(RS2), D15(RS3), D08
8.	Recurrent pregnancy loss and management of incompetent os.	159, 161	95, 97 D16(RS3)
9.	Cervical incompetence—diagnosis and management.	161	— D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D17(RS3), J03, D03, J09, J13, J17
10.	Cervical cerclage.	162	261 D18(RS3)
11.	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.	164	98 J10(RS2), J10, D12, J14
12.	Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)—1st trimester, 2nd trimester (medical methods), complications and their management.	165	98 J11(RS2), J12(RS2), J13(RS2), J04, D04, J09, J16

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
13.	Ectopic tubal pregnancy (ruptured/unruptured)—diagnosis, management (medical/surgical).	168	100 D08(RS2), J12(RS2), J03, D08, J12, D15
14.	Molar pregnancy (hydatidiform/vesicular mole)—clinical features, management, follow up.	180	81 D10(RS2), D18(RS3), D04, J07

Short Answers

1.	Causes of vaginal bleeding in first trimester.	153	95 D12(RS2), D14(RS2), J09
2.	Inevitable abortion—symptoms and signs.	154	94 J13(RS2), D06, J12
3.	Incomplete abortion—clinical features, management (10 weeks).	155	94 D13(RS2), D11, D15
4.	Missed abortion—diagnosis, management, complications.	155	94 J12(RS2), J16(RS3), D05
5.	Septic abortion—define, complications,	156	95 D12(RS2)
6.	Cervical incompetence—diagnosis, management.	161	— D05
7.	Cervical encirclage	162	261 J10
8.	MTP Act.	164	98 J15(RS3)
9.	MTP—indications, medical method, surgical methods.	164	98 J15
10.	Medical abortion.	165	97 D14(RS2)
11.	Complications of second trimester abortions.	167	99 D07
12.	Ectopic tubal pregnancy—causes, predisposing factors, diagnosis, medical management.	168	100 D04, J06, D13, J17
13.	Culdocentesis.	172	— J15
14.	Molar pregnancy (vesicular mole)—signs and symptoms, investigations, follow up after evacuation.	180	81 J11(RS2), D07, D08, J16
15.	Chemotherapy for gestational trophoblastic disease.	186	— D15

Contd... —

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DUTTA ALKMR

CHAPTER 17:
MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, HYDRAMNIOS
AND ABNORMALITIES OF PLACENTA
AND CORD

Long Essay

1. Multiple gestation (twin pregnancy)— causes, diagnosis, antenatal and intrapartum management (both vertex presentation), complications. 189 241 D06, J11

Short Essays

1. Multiple (twin) pregnancy—diagnosis, (antenatal) complications, (intrapartum) management. 189 241 D08(RS2), J09(RS2), D11(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), D02, D04, J06, D10, D12
2. Complications of monoamniotic twins. 194 244 J14(RS2)
3. Delivery of second of the twins. 197 248 D07, J09
4. (Chronic) Polyhydramnios/hydramnios—define, causes, clinical features, diagnosis, management. 200 250 D09(RS2), J10(RS2), D16(RS3), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), J02, J03, D05, D12, J13, J17
5. Oligohydramnios—define, causes, problems. 203 — J12(RS2), J03, J05, D10
6. Types of placenta. 204 — D15(RS3)
7. Describe placenta succenturiata and placenta circumvallata. Enumerate obstetric problem(s) associated with them. 204 212 D03
8. Battledore placenta. 206 — D05

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Short Answers			
1. Difference between uniovular and binovular twins.	190	241	J12(RS2)
2. Chorionicity.	192	243	D13
3. Antenatal complications of twins.	192	244	D08
4. Complications of monochorionic twins/ uniovular twins/monoamniotic twins.	194	244	D13(RS2), D15(RS3), D14
5. Twin reversal arterial perfusion (TRAP).	195	—	J17(RS3)
6. Delivery of second twin.	197	248	D18(RS3)
7. Locked twins.	198	249	J07
8. Conjoined twins.	198	246	D16(RS3)
9. Indications for cesarean in twin pregnancy.	198	249	J11(RS2)
10. Polyhydramnios (hydramnios)— causes, complications.	200	250	J08, J15
11. Oligohydramnios—causes.	203	—	D08(RS2), J16(RS3), D07, J14
12. Succenturiate placenta—define, complications.	204	—	D02
13. Define true knot and false knot.	206	—	J18(RS3)
 CHAPTER 18: HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY			
Long Essays			
1. Define pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH). Mention the complications and how will you manage in labor.	207	216, 218	D02
2. Define preeclampsia. What are the features of severe preeclampsia? List out the symptoms suggestive of imminent eclampsia. How will you investigate such a case? Discuss the management of severe preeclampsia at 34 weeks of pregnancy.	207, 212, 214	216, 218	J10(RS2), J13(RS2), D08

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
3.	Definition and classification of hypertension in pregnancy. Write the management.	207, 214	216, 219
4.	Define pregnancy-induced hypertension. Classify hypertension in pregnancy. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and management of eclampsia at 36th weeks of gestation (primigravida aged 25 years with intrapartum eclampsia).	207, 217	J09(RS2), J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D17(RS3), D06
5.	A 20-year-old primigravida comes to the antenatal clinic at 34 weeks of pregnancy. Her BP is 170/100, urine albumin three plus and uterus is smaller than period of gestation. What is the diagnosis, investigations and management of this patient?	213	218
6.	A 20-year-old primigravida presents at 36 weeks with a blood pressure of 140/90 mm of Hg and proteinuria of 1+. Discuss management.	214	220
7.	25 years primigravida with 32 weeks of pregnancy without prior antenatal checkups brought to labor room with convulsions—name differential diagnosis. How will you investigate and manage one such condition?	219	223

Short Essays

1.	Define pregnancy-induced hypertension. List with reasons, the investigations asked for in its management.	207, 213	216	J04
2.	Pregnancy-induced hypertension (pre-eclampsia) and describe an eclamptic fit.	207, 219	216, 222	J14(RS2)
3.	Define PIH. Imminent eclampsia and its management.	207, 214	216	D16(RS3)
4.	HELLP syndrome—define, management (at 32 week).	209	217	D14(RS2), D10, D16

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	DUTTA	ALKMR	
5. Imminent eclampsia—signs and symptoms.	212	—	D14
6. Investigations done in eclampsia.	213	218	J12(RS2)
7. Pre-eclampsia (severe PIH)—complications (maternal and fetal).	213	218	D10(RS2), J03
8. Investigations for pre-eclampsia.	213	218	D15
9. Importance of "roll over test".	214	219	D05
10. Antihypertensive drugs used for control of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension (pre-eclampsia).	215	221	D13(RS2), J09
11. Differential diagnosis of convulsions in pregnancy.	219	—	D10
12. Eclampsia—complications, management (obstetric).	220	222	D13(RS2), J18(RS3), D03, D07, J08, J09, J14, J16
13. Anticonvulsants in eclampsia.	221	221	J15(RS3)
14. Magnesium sulphate regime in eclampsia.	221	223	J03, J12, D13

Short Answers

1. Define pregnancy-induced hypertension. Mention two important complications of the same.	207	216	J02
2. HELLP syndrome—components.	209	217	D04, J06, J12
3. Fundoscopic changes in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.	213	—	J03
4. Antihypertensive drugs used in PIH.	215	221	D18(RS3)
5. Complications of eclampsia.	220	218	D13(RS2)
6. Anticonvulsants in eclampsia.	221	221	J10(RS2)
7. Magnesium sulphate.	221	223	D08(RS2), D14
8. Pritchard's regimen in treatment of eclampsia.	221	223	J07

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**CHAPTER 19:
ANTEPARTUM HEMORRHAGE**
Long Essays

1. What are the causes for third trimester bleeding. Discuss different types of placenta praevia and diagnosis and management of central placenta praevia. 228 203, 204 J12(RS2)
2. Define antepartum hemorrhage. Discuss the causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management of any one of it. 228 203 D17(RS3)
3. Define antepartum hemorrhage (APH). Discuss etiology, diagnosis and treatment of a case of placenta preavia (at 32 week/34 week). 228 203, 204 D13(RS2), J09
4. Define antepartum hemorrhage. Describe the causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management of abruptio placentae. 228, 237 203, 208 J02, D03, J14
5. A multigravida presents at 34 weeks with bleeding per vaginum. Discuss the differential diagnosis. Discuss the management of abruptio placentae. 228, 232, 241 209 J12
6. Mention the degrees of abruptio placentae and its causes. Outline the management of a gravida 3, 36 weeks with bleeding per vaginum and absent fetal heart. 237 208 J08

Short Essays

1. Placenta previa—diagnosis, management. 230 204 J10(RS2)
2. Couvelaire uterus. 238 — D09(RS2), J15(RS3), J06
3. Abruptio placentae—management/ complications. 241 208 D10(RS2), J18(RS3), J16

Short Answers

1. Placenta praevia—types, management (McCafee's regime), Indications for termination of expectant management. 229 204 J04, D11, D12

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2.	Type III posterior placenta praevia at term.	229	204
3.	Management of placenta previa type II.	233	206
4.	Placenta accreta—management.	235	207
5.	Abruption placenta—types, clinical features (of severe variety), complications.	237	208
6.	Couvelaire uterus.	238	—
7.	Differential diagnosis of lower abdominal pain in the third trimester of pregnancy.	240	—
			J13(RS2)

CHAPTER 20:
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ILLNESS
COMPLICATING PREGNANCY

Long Essays

1.	Define and classify anemia in pregnancy. Discuss etiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis and investigations in patients with anemia in pregnancy and management (of labor/at 28 weeks of pregnancy). Add a note on prevention.	245, 247	163, 165	D08(RS2), J10(RS2), D12(RS2), J15(RS3), J06
2.	Define anemia in pregnancy. Describe the clinical features and management of severe degree iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy.	245, 247	163, 165	J03
3.	A 28 years old, gravida 2 para 1 living 1 with seven months of amenorrhea, with hemoglobin of 6.5 g%. Discuss the investigations and management.	247	165	D18(RS3)
4.	Discuss signs, symptoms, classification and management of heart disease (grade II) during pregnancy and labor.	257	288	J12(RS2)
5.	A 25 years old primi, presented with 7 months amenorrhea with RHD, discuss complications and management.	258	289	D15(RS3)

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
6.	A 24 years old second gravida with rheumatic heart disease and mitral stenosis comes in labor. Describe NYHA classification, and management of labor.	259	288 D15
7.	Describe the homodynamic changes in cardiovascular system during pregnancy. Outline the management of pregnancy with heart disease during labor.	48, 259	57, 289 D14(RS2)
8.	Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)— define, diagnosis (biochemical tests), management and complications (in mother and fetus).	262	173 J04, D14, D16

Short Essays

1.	Anemia during pregnancy—causes, effects, investigations, treatment (of iron deficiency anemia) (in labor).	246	165 D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J17(RS3), D02, D10, D12, J17
2.	Treatment of anemia in 2nd trimester of pregnancy.	249	167 D15
3.	Iron prophylaxis in pregnancy.	249	166 D14
4.	Treatment of iron deficiency anemia at 24 weeks/30 weeks of gestation (iron therapy/parental iron therapy).	249	167 J05, D07, J14, D16
5.	Parenteral iron therapy in anemia complicating pregnancy.	250	168 D17(RS3)
6.	Megaloblastic anemia—blood picture, treatment.	253	169 J02
7.	Thalassemia in pregnancy.	256	282 D15(RS3)
8.	What are the CVS changes in pregnancy? Give Newyork Heart Association classification and types of heart disease complicating pregnancy. Make a protocol for management of a grade II patient in active labor.	48, 258	57, 288 J17(RS3), D09

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
9.	Management of a patient with heart disease complicating pregnancy (mitral stenosis with regurgitation) in labor.	259	289 D04, D06, D08
10.	Gestational diabetes mellitus—effects (on pregnancy/on infant), criteria for diagnosis/investigations (screening), management (at 32 weeks).	262	173 D08(RS2), J09(RS2), D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J18(RS3), D04, J09, J12
11.	Time of doing and tests for detecting gestational diabetes during pregnancy.	263	175 D09
12.	Asymptomatic bacteriuria.	279	— J10, D11
13.	HIV in pregnancy.	282	— D17(RS3)
14.	Mother to child (perinatal) transmission of HIV—prevention.	282	— J08, D11, J16
15.	Management of HIV positive pregnancy.	283	— D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D15
16.	Pretest counseling for human immunodeficiency virus infection in pregnancy.	283	— J17
17.	Schedules of antiretroviral therapy for HIV seropositive mother to reduce vertical transmission.	283	304 D03

Short Answers

1.	Criteria for physiological anemia of pregnancy.	246	163	J13(RS2)
2.	Anemia during pregnancy—causes, investigations, prevention, complications (maternal).	246	165	J09, D11, J12
3.	Peripheral smear in anemia.	247	166	J16(RS3)
4.	Iron prophylaxis in pregnancy.	249	166	D01, D08, J16
5.	Indications and modalities of iron administration in iron deficiency anemia of pregnancy.	249	167	D09
6.	Different types of oral iron available.	249	167	J12(RS2)

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	DUTTA	ALKMR	
7. Parenteral iron therapy (calculation of iron requirement).	250	168	J09(RS2), D03, D06, J11
8. Injectable iron preparations.	250	168	J17
9. Folic acid.	252	296	J11(RS2)
10. Sickle cell disease in pregnancy.	255	—	J10
11. NYHA classification of cardiac disease during pregnancy.	258	288	J10(RS2), J14(RS2)
12. Termination of pregnancy in heart disease—indications.	259	289	J15
13. Infection prophylaxis in cardiac disease with pregnancy.	259	289	J09
14. Glucose tolerance/challenge test—indications, procedure.	262	175	D13(RS2), D10, D12, D13
15. Screening of gestational diabetes in antenatal patients.	263	175	D16(RS3), J02, J13, J17
16. Diabetes in pregnancy—complications (fetal).	263	176	J10(RS2), D14(RS2)
17. Antimalarial therapy in pregnancy.	277	188	J11
18. Asymptomatic bacteruria—definition, diagnosis, significance.	279	—	D13(RS2), J03, J04
19. Rubella in pregnancy.	280	—	J16
20. Vertical transmission—define, factors affecting, prevention.	282	—	J09(RS2), J14(RS2), D09
21. Universal precautions in treating HIV patient.	284	—	D11(RS2), D06, J17
22. Nevirapine prophylaxis for neonate.	284	—	J10

CHAPTER 21:
GYNECOLOGICAL DISORDERS IN
PREGNANCY

Short Essay

1. Management of pregnancy with prolapse in 1st trimester. 293 237 D02

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Short Answers

1. Management of pregnancy with carcinoma cervix.	288	237	J11(RS2)
2. Complications of fibroids in pregnancy.	289	235	D08

CHAPTER 22:**PRETERM LABOR, PRETERM
RUPTURE OF THE MEMBRANES,
POSTMATURITY, INTRAUTERINE
DEATH OF THE FETUS****Long Essay**

1. Premature/preterm labor—define, causes, predisposing factors and management in patient with labor pain at 32 weeks of gestation with intact membranes.	294	255	D14, J15
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Short Essays

1. Preterm labor—definition, causes, symptoms and signs, diagnosis, management (30 week), prevention.	294	255	D13(RS2), D14(RS2), D01, D09
2. Common drugs used in the treatment of preterm labor.	295	259	D08
3. Post-dated pregnancy/post-maturity— complications.	299	278	J13(RS2), J12
4. Intrauterine fetal death—causes, diagnosis, ultrasonographic findings, management (32 week).	302	—	J10(RS2), J13(RS2), J06, J10, D10, D11, D12

Short Answers

1. Preterm labor—causes.	294	255	J12
2. Contraindications for inhibition of preterm labor (tocolysis).	296	260	D03, J14
3. Premature rupture of membranes— causes.	297	263	D07
4. Chorioamnionitis.	297	263	J16
5. Postdated pregnancy.	299	277	J10
6. Intrauterine death—causes, diagnosis, USG features, complications.	302	—	D10(RS2), J11(RS2), J03

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
7. Spalding's sign—clinical significance.	303	—	D11(RS2), J16(RS3), D02, J07, J11

CHAPTER 23: COMPLICATED PREGNANCY

Short Essays

1. Post-cesarean pregnancy.	307	—	J17(RS3)
2. Vaginal birth after cesarean section (VBAC)—counseling and selection.	309	387	D12(RS2)
3. Monitoring of labor in a women with previous cesarean delivery.	309	—	J04
4. Antepartum and intrapartum factors to be considered before planning vaginal delivery in a term pregnant lady of previous cesarean section.	310	387	D09
5. Pregnancy in Rh-negative woman (Rh isoimmunization)—define, principles of management, indications of antenatal anti-D, prevention of Rh-immunization.	311	284	J14(RS2), D16(RS3), J17(RS3), D15
6. Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis fetalis/hydrops fetalis)—clinical manifestations.	313	—	J15(RS3), J16
7. Anti-D prophylaxis.	314	285	J11
8. A primigravida is Rh -ve. How do you proceed further in management?	315	285	D01
9. Liley's curve.	316	285	J06
10. Elderly primigravida—complications.	320	—	J18(RS3)
11. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APLA syndrome).	321	80	J13(RS2), D13

Short Answers

1. Scar dehiscence.	308	—	D17(RS3)
2. Post-cesarean pregnancy in labor.	309	—	J11
3. Criteria for vaginal birth after cesarean.	310	387	D09(RS2)

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		DUTTA	ALKMR
4.	Hydrops fetalis.	313	—
5.	Anti D-immunoglobins—indications.	314	285
6.	Rhesus isoimmunization—prophylaxis.	314	285
7.	Indirect Coomb's test.	315	—
8.	Elderly primigravida—complications.	320	—
9.	Who is grand multipara? What are complications seen in these women?	321	—
10.	Antiphospholipid antibody (APLA) syndrome—Criteria to diagnose.	321	80
			D14

CHAPTER 24: CONTRACTED PELVIS

Short Essays

1.	Classification of types of pelvis and their frequency in clinical practice.	324	41	J02
2.	Pelvis assessment (in labor).	327	44	J12(RS2), J13
3.	Cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD)— assessment, timing.	330	46	D10(RS2), D01, J05, J12, J16
4.	Munro Kerr Muller's test.	330	46	J09(RS2), D06
5.	Management of border line CPD.	332	46	D09(RS2)
6.	Trial of labor—define, factors for success.	332	47	J13(RS2), J16(RS3)

Short Answers

1.	Describe android pelvis.	325	41	D02
2.	Features of flat pelvis.	325	43	D09(RS2)
3.	Pelvic assessment.	327	44	D12(RS2), J17
4.	Munro Kerr Muller test.	330	46	D10, J15
5.	Trial labor—define, contraindications.	332	47	J03, D06

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CHAPTER 25:
ABNORMAL UTERINE ACTION
Long Essay

1. Abnormal uterine action of labor— 335 — D03
 classify, principles of management.

Short Essays

1. Constriction ring dystocia. 338 — J07
 2. Precipitate labor. 339 — D09(RS2),
 J08
 3. Bandl's ring. 339 — J16(RS3),
 D05, J13

Short Answers

1. Late decelerations. — — J08
 2. Dystocia—causes. 338 345 D09
 3. Constriction ring. 338 — J18(RS3)
 4. Precipitate labor. 339 — J06

CHAPTER 26:
COMPLICATED LABOR:
MALPOSITIONS, MALPRESENTATIONS
AND CORD PROLAPSE
Long Essays

1. Occipitoposterior position—diagnosis, 343 364 D02
 management of persistent occipito-
 posterior (ROP).
 2. Enumerate causes of unengaged 344 364 J02
 head in a primi at term. How do you
 diagnose and manage a case of
 occipitoposterior position in labor.
 3. Deep transverse arrest—define, 349 366 D05
 management.
 4. Define deep transverse arrest. Discuss 349, 348 366, 364 D11
 the management of a primigravida
 in labor with right occipito posterior
 position.
 5. Breech presentation—define, causes, 351 372 J09(RS2),
 varieties, diagnosis, complications, J14(RS2),
 mechanism of labor, methods of J16(RS3),
 vaginal delivery and indications for J14
 cesarean section.

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Short Essays

1. Face to pubis.	345	369	D18(RS3)
2. Deep transverse arrest—definition, causes, management.	349	366	J11(RS2), D14(RS2), J18(RS3), D18(RS3), D04, D14, J17
3. Breech presentation—types, causes, management (antenatal/after coming head), complications.	351	372	D10(RS2), D03, J04, J05, D06
4. External cephalic version—define, its role in management of breech presentation, technique.	356	375	D12(RS2), D13(RS2), J02, J12
5. Assisted breech delivery.	357	376	D08(RS2), D14, D15
6. After coming head in assisted breech delivery—methods of delivery.	359	378	J03, J07, D08
7. Mechanism of labor in face presentation.	364	368	J17(RS3)
8. Brow presentation—definition, diagnosis, management.	367	369	J14(RS2)
9. Neglected shoulder presentation—management.	370	372	D05
10. Transverse lie—antenatal management.	371	371	J02
11. Cord prolapse—causes, diagnosis and management.	373	—	D16(RS3), J18(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Internal rotation.	345	364	D15(RS3)
2. Face to pubis delivery.	345	369	J09, D15
3. Deep transverse arrest (DTA).	349	366	D10, D16
4. Breech presentation—causes, varieties, risk factors, diagnosis.	351	373	D13(RS2), D16(RS3), D02, D05, D13
5. Causes of perinatal deaths in vaginal breech delivery.	355	—	J09

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	DUTTA	ALKMR	
6. External cephalic version—methods, timing.	356	375	J06, J11
7. Antepartum and intrapartum points to be considered before trying a breech presentation for vaginal delivery.	357	376	D09
8. Methods of delivery of aftercoming head in breech—common method and best method.	359	378	D10(RS2), J15(RS3), D09
9. Burns-Marshall method in breech presentation.	360	378	J12(RS2)
10. Lovset's maneuver.	362	378	J11(RS2), J06, J08
11. Face presentation.	364	368	J13(RS2)
12. Mechanism of labor with mentoanterior.	364	368	J15
13. Face presentation and vertex have same engaging diameter but why face is called abnormal presentation.	365	—	D09
14. Mentoposterior presentation—management of labor.	367	369	J06
15. Transverse lie—etiology.	369	371	D12
16. Cord prolapse and presentation—define/difference.	373	—	D10(RS2), J12(RS2), J02
17. Cord prolapse—definition, causes, management.	373	—	D12, J13

CHAPTER 27:**PROLONGED LABOR, OBSTRUCTED LABOR, DYSTOCIA CAUSED BY FETAL ANOMALIES****Short Essays**

1. Unengaged head in primi at term— causes. — 402 D06
2. Define cephalopelvic disproportion. causes of non-engagement of head in a primigravida at term. 330, — 45, 402 D16(RS3)
3. Prolonged labor—clinical picture and its complications. 376 403 D01

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4.	Obstructed labor—definition, causes, clinical features, management.	379	403
5.	Macrosomia.	380	—
6.	Shoulder dystocia—diagnosis and management.	380	387
7.	Hydrocephalus—diagnosis and management.	381	—
8.	Anencephaly.	383	—
			J07

Short Answers

1.	Unengaged fetal head at term— causes (in primigravida), management	—	402	D14(RS2), D04
2.	Latent phase of labor.	376	—	J13(RS2)
3.	Fetal macrosomia.	380	—	D18(RS3), J07, D10
4.	Shoulder dystocia.	380	387	J18(RS3), J17
5.	Neural tube defects.	383	156	J10
6.	Anencephaly.	383	—	D16(RS3), D18(RS3), J13

CHAPTER 28:
COMPLICATIONS OF THE THIRD
STAGE OF LABOR

Long Essays

1.	Define the third stage of labor. What are the complications of 3rd stage of labor? How will you manage a case of primary (atonic) postpartum hemorrhage?	111, 385	347, 423	J15(RS3), D13
2.	Postpartum hemorrhage (primary)— define, causes, management, prevention.	385	425	J07, D08, J09, J13
3.	Atonic postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)—define, types, causes, predisposing factors, prevention, management (22 years primipara).	385	425	J14(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), J04, J12, J17

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Short Essays			
1. Define postpartum hemorrhage and write the management of atonic postpartum hemorrhage.	385	425	J02
2. Postpartum hemorrhage—causes, complications, surgical management.	385	425	J08, D10
3. Atonic postpartum hemorrhage— causes, management.	385	425	J09(RS2), J05, J06, D14, D15, D16
4. Traumatic postpartum hemorrhage— Causes and management.	386	425	D09
5. Secondary postpartum hemorrhage— define, causes.	392	439	D07
6. Retained placenta—definition, management, complications.	393	430	J10(RS2), D14(RS2), D03, D06, J16
7. Adherent placenta—management.	394	431	J02, D13
8. Complications of 3rd stage of labor, management of acute inversion of uterus.	385, 396	423, 431	J14(RS2)
Short Answers			
1. Complications of 3rd stage of labor.	385	423	D12(RS2)
2. Postpartum hemorrhage—define and classify, causes.	385	425	D04
3. Atonic PPH—causes, drug treatment.	385	425	J11(RS2), D11
4. Traumatic PPH—causes, diagnosis, treatment.	386	425	D01
5. Retained placenta—management.	393	430	J07
6. Adherent placenta—types.	394	431	J14(RS2)
7. Inversion of uterus—causes.	395	431	J09(RS2), D06
CHAPTER 29: INJURIES TO THE BIRTH CANAL			
Long Essay			
1. Rupture uterus—causes, clinical features and management.	400	396	D08(RS2)

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Short Essay

1. Perineal tears/lacerations (complete)— 397 390 J09(RS2),
management (IV degree perineal tear). D12(RS2),
D17(RS3),
D06, J08,
J14

Short Answers

1. Perineal tear/laceration (third degree)—management. 397 390 D09(RS2),
J07, D14,
D15

2. Cervical tear during labor. 398 396 J15(RS3),
J16

3. Rupture uterus—causes and management. 400 396 D09(RS2),
J10(RS2),
J12(RS2),
J07, J17

CHAPTER 30:
ABNORMALITIES OF THE PUEPERIUM
Long Essay

1. Puerperal sepsis—define, risk factors, 406 440 J16
pathogenesis and management.

Short Essays

1. Define normal puerperium. Discuss 137, 433, D10
the causes of puerperal sepsis and 406 440
management of deep vein thrombosis.

2. Puerperal pyrexia—causes, manage- 406 441 J12(RS2),
ment. D13, D14

3. Puerperal sepsis—etiology and 406 550 D14(RS2),
management. J16(RS3),
J17

4. Subinvolution of uterus—causes. 410 — J12(RS2),
D18(RS3),
D12

5. Puerperal mastitis. 411 441 J10

Short Answers

1. Puerperal pyrexia—causes. 406 441 D10(RS2),
J09, D11

2. Define puerperal pyrexia. Enumerate 406 441 D04
causes of puerperal sepsis.

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	DUTTA	ALKMR	
3. Complications of puerperal sepsis.	408	440	J11(RS2)
4. Subinvolution of the uterus—causes.	410	—	J10(RS2), J13(RS2)

CHAPTER 31: THE TERM NEWBORN INFANT

Short Essays

1. Counseling regarding breastfeeding. — — J11(RS2)
2. Baby friendly hospital. 421 — D02, J10
3. Breastfeeding—importance. 421 — D16

Short Answers

1. Care of new born. 419 — D10
2. Baby friendly hospital. 421 — J12(RS2),
D17(RS3)
3. Advantages of breastfeeding over top feeding. 421 — D08(RS2),
D09(RS2),
J06, J13,
J15
4. Importance of breast feeding. 421 — D11(RS2)
5. Schedule of immunization of the newborn. 426 — J02

CHAPTER 32: LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABY

Long Essay

1. Define intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). What are the causes, investigations and management of IUGR fetus? 431 269 D18(RS3),
D07

Short Essays

1. Prematurity/preterm baby—definition, complications. 426 — D17(RS3),
J04
2. Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)—causes, types, diagnosis, management (in 3rd trimester), complications. 431 269 J09(RS2),
D16(RS3),
D10

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR	
3.	Asymmetrical intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR).	432	270	D16
4.	Methods of assessment of fetal growth.	433	272	J09

Short Answers

- Small for gestational age (SGA) newborn. 426 — D12
- Preterm baby/premature newborn— complications. 428 — D13, J16
- Intrauterine growth restriction—define, classify, causes, diagnosis. 431 269 J10(RS2), D03, J15, D15

CHAPTER 33:
DISEASES OF THE FETUS AND
THE NEWBORN

Short Essays

- TORCH infection in pregnancy. — — J15(RS3), D18(RS3)
- (Birth) asphyxia neonatorum—causes, clinical assessment, resuscitation. 439 407 D17(RS3), D07, J09, J11
- APGAR score. 440 408 J03
- Neonatal resuscitation. 442 409 J16(RS3)
- Hyaline membrane disease (Respiratory distress syndrome) of the newborn—etiology and management. 443 — D02
- Meconium aspiration syndrome. 446 — D12(RS2), J10, D11
- Jaundice (physiological) in newborn. 446 419 D14(RS2), J13
- Neonatal jaundice—causes. 446 419 D11(RS2), J05, D11
- Kernicterus. 448 — D05
- Cephalhematoma. 452 415 J07
- Erb's palsy. 455 417 D11(RS2)
- Nonimmune hydrops. 462 — D11(RS2)

Contd....

Contd...

	DUTTA	ALKMR	Short Answers
1. Tetanus neonatorum—prevention.	—	—	D02, J10, J11
2. APGAR score.	440	408	J09(RS2), D14(RS2), D17(RS3), J18(RS3), D02, J07, D08
3. Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in newborn—prevention.	443	—	J10(RS2), J08, J09, J17
4. Meconium aspiration syndrome.	446	—	D16(RS3), D14
5. Significance of meconium stained liquor.	446	—	D07
6. Jaundice in newborn—causes.	446	419	D01
7. Coomb's test.	448	—	D18(RS3)
8. Convulsions in newborn (neonatal convulsions)—causes.	451	421	J11(RS2), D18(RS3), J02, J12
9. Birth injuries (neonate).	451	415	J16(RS3)
10. Cephalohematoma.	452	415	J11(RS2), D11(RS2), J15(RS3), D17(RS3)
11. Name three important congenital abnormalities of fetus.	459	156	J02
12. Down's syndrome.	460	156	J18(RS3)

CHAPTER 34:
PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS IN
OBSTETRICS

Short Essays

1. Oxytocics (uterotonic agents)—uses. 464 — D09(RS2),
D10(RS2),
D01, J05
2. Prostaglandins in obstetrics—types and uses. 468 332 D11(RS2),
D15, D16

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
3.	Prostaglandins in the management of labor—indicate purpose, type of prostaglandin, administration.	468	332
4.	Prostaglandin E2 gel (Pg E2 gel).	469	332
5.	Misoprostol.	469	333
6.	Enumerate the antihypertensive drugs used in pregnancy.	471	221
7.	Tocolytics.	472	260
8.	Drugs contraindicated during lactation.	474	296
9.	Teratogenic drugs.	476	306

Short Answers

1.	Role of steroids in antenatal period.	—	—	D14
2.	Betamethasone.	—	—	D16
3.	Low dose aspirin in pregnancy.	—	—	J15(RS3), D07
4.	Oxytocic drugs.	464	—	J11
5.	Methyl ergometrine.	467	—	D14
6.	Prophylactic methergin/ergometrine— indications.	468	—	J17(RS3), D17(RS3), J02, D02, D05
7.	Difference between oxytocin and ergometrine.	468	—	J14
8.	Prostaglandin F2 α —uses.	468	—	J09, J14
9.	Prostaglandins—side effects (complications).	469	—	J08
10.	Prostaglandin E2 gel.	469	332	J17
11.	Dinoprostone gel.	469	—	D12(RS2)
12.	Antihypertensive drugs used in pregnancy/pre-eclampsia.	471	221	J15(RS3), J10, D11, J13
13.	Uses of nifedipine in obstetrics.	471	221	J09
14.	Tocolytic agents (name three).	472	260	J09(RS2), J18(RS3)

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
15. Teratogenic drugs.	476	306	D08(RS2), D09(RS2), D03, D12
16. Mendelson's syndrome.	482	—	J09(RS2)

CHAPTER 35: INDUCTION OF LABOR

Long Essay

1. Induction of labor—define, indications, methods. 484 328 J16(RS3)

Short Essays

1. Induction of labor—indications (maternal/fetal), methods (medical/surgical), complications, advantages. 484 328 J11(RS2), J15(RS3), J18(RS3), D04, D08, D09, J11

2. Methods of cervical ripening. 485 332 D07

3. Bishop's score. 486 329 D13(RS2), J16(RS3), J10, D11

4. Artificial rupture of membranes—indications, advantages, disadvantages. 487 331 D03

5. Partogram. 491 348 D08(RS2), D12(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), J18(RS3), J03, D06, J11, D12

Short Answers

1. Induction of labor—indications, contraindications, methods. 484 328 D08(RS2), D05, J06, D11, D15

2. Cervical ripening. 485 — D12

3. Bishop's score—significance and components. 486 329 J18(RS3), D02, J03, D04, D05, J08, J13, D15

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
4.	Artificial rupture of membranes (ARM)—complications.	487	331
			D14(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), J04, J05, D06, J07
5.	Amniotomy.	487	331
			D12(RS2), D16
6.	Augmentation of labor.	490	—
7.	Partogram.	491	348
			J13, D14, D16

CHAPTER 36:
POPULATION DYNAMICS AND
CONTROL OF CONCEPTION

Short Essays

1.	Pearl index.	495	—	D12(RS2)
2.	Copper containing intrauterine contraceptive device.	496	—	D14
3.	Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD)—contraindications, complications.	497	—	D13(RS2), J15
4.	Hormonal contraception—contraindications.	505	—	J15
5.	Emergency contraception.	509	—	J14
6.	Puerperal/postpartum sterilization—timing, technique and complications.	513	—	J11(RS2), D04, D16
7.	Laparoscopic tubectomy (sterilization)—complications.	515	—	J04, D06, J08, J11
8.	Barrier method of contraception.	517	—	J08
9.	Lactational amenorrhea.	520	—	J11
10.	Contraceptive advise to a para 1, living 1 who has delivered 6 weeks ago.	521	—	J13(RS2)

Short Answers

1.	Pearl index	495	—	J15(RS3), D12
2.	Intrauterine contraceptive device—time of insertion and complication.	497	—	J06, J16

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
3.	Translocated Cu-T.	501	— D13
4.	Advantages of levonorgestrel intra-uterine system (LNG-IUS).	501	— J04
5.	Emergency contraception.	509	— J17
6.	Non-scalpel vasectomy.	512	— D15
7.	Pomeroy' method—technique, timing.	514	— D05, J13
8.	Minilap sterilization.	514	— J10, J14
9.	Postoperative complications of tubectomy.	516	— J05, J08
10.	Barrier contraceptives.	517	— D16
11.	Female condom.	518	— J11
12.	Lactational amenorrhea.	520	— J10(RS2)
13.	Three methods of contraception in lactating women.	521	— J09(RS2)

CHAPTER 37: **OPERATIVE OBSTETRICS**

Short Essays

1.	Suction evacuation.	526	— J06
2.	Menstrual regulation.	527	— J07
3.	Episiotomy—define, types, indications, technique, complications, advantages (mediolateral episiotomy).	528	— D09(RS2), D14(RS2), J17(RS3), D18(RS3), D02, D01, D08, J10, J11, D11, J13, J17
4.	Forceps.	531	381 D17(RS3)
5.	Obstetric forceps delivery—indications, prerequisites, complications.	533	381 J09(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D04, J06, D14
6.	Prophylactic outlet forceps.	537	382 D01, J05

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
7.	Ventouse delivery/vacuum (aspiration) extraction—indications, contraindications, complications.	538	383 D08(RS2), J10(RS2), J14(RS2), J16(RS3), J18(RS3), D05, J10, J13
8.	Manual vacuum aspiration (MVA).	538	383 D13
9.	Vacuum versus forceps delivery.	539	385 D12, D15
10.	Internal podalic version.	542	— D15(RS3), D05, J08
11.	Craniotomy.	543	— J11(RS2)
12.	Decapitation.	545	— D06
13.	Evisceration.	545	— J06
14.	Cesarean section—types, indications (classical), complications.	545	385 D11(RS2), D12(RS2), D16(RS3), D15
15.	Write four advantages of lower segment cesarean section over classical cesarean section.	552	— D06
16.	Peripartum hysterectomy.	554	387 D13

Short Answers

1. Episiotomy—definition, indications, anesthesia, types, layers cut, suturing techniques.
528
—
D10(RS2),
J14(RS2),
J15(RS3),
J16(RS3),
J18(RS3),
J03, D09,
D13
2. Indications for instrumental vaginal deliveries.
533
383
D07
3. Forceps delivery—indications, prerequisites (Wrigley's forceps), complications.
533
383
J10(RS2),
D10(RS2),
D13(RS2),
D09, D13,
J15
4. Prophylactic forceps (indications).
537
383
D11(RS2)
5. Trial forceps.
538
383
D06

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
6.	Manual vacuum aspiration/ventouse delivery—advantages and disadvantages, complications.	538	384 J04, J05, D08, D10, J12, J13, J14
7.	Advantages of forceps over ventouse.	539	385 D17(RS3)
8.	Internal podalic version.	542	— D16(RS3)
9.	Craniotomy.	543	— J12(RS2), J17(RS3)
10.	Cesarean section (LSCS)—definition, indications, complications (intra-operative).	545	386 D08(RS2), D09(RS2), J10(RS2), D10(RS2), J15(RS3), D01, J02, J05, D05, D08, D10
11.	Advice at discharge to a mother following cesarean section.	551	— J02
12.	Cesarean section—complications.	551	— J14
13.	Cesarean Hysterotomy—indications.	554	387 J14, J16

CHAPTER 38:
SAFE MOTHERHOOD,
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OBSTETRICS

Long Essay

1. Define maternal mortality. What are the leading causes? Discuss how to reduce maternal mortality at tertiary care level? Explain the programs by Government of India to reduce the maternal mortality.

Short Essays

1. Maternal mortality—definition, causes (indirect), factors influencing.
2. Perinatal mortality rate.

Contd...

DUTTA ALKMR

Short Answers

1. Mention community health workers —	—	J03
role in community obstetrics.		
2. What is safe motherhood and 556	111	D18(RS3), D01
significance?		
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana project. 558	113	J11
4. Maternal maternity—define, causes, 558	110	J12(RS2), D17(RS3), D03, D07, D08, J05, D09, D11
measures to reduce (by Government of India).		
5. Perinatal mortality—define, causes 561	—	D08(RS2), D11(RS2), D01, D04, D06, D16
(intrapartum), present rate.		

**CHAPTER 39:
SPECIAL TOPIC IN OBSTETRICS****Long Essay**

1. List the obstetric conditions that 576	—	D04
present with shock disproportionate		
to obvious blood loss. Describe the		
management.		

Short Essays

1. Intrapartum fetal monitoring. 566	—	J10(RS2)
2. Meconium staining of liquor. 567	—	D15(RS3)
3. Fetal distress in labor—diagnosis and 570	—	J17
management.		
4. Enumerate the causes of coagulation 584	—	D03
failure in obstetric patient.		
5. Amniotic fluid embolism. 584	—	D11(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Causes of intrapartum fetal death. —	—	D03
2. Intrapartum fetal distress—diagnosis. 570	—	D11(RS2), D13(RS2), D16(RS3), J12

Contd... —

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
3.	What are the indications and complications of amnio infusion?	571	— J05
4.	Which is obstetric shock? Mention the conditions responsible for obstetric shock.	572	— D01
5.	Causes of renal failure in obstetrics.	579	— D11(RS2), J04, J05
6.	Causes of disseminated intravascular coagulation (coagulation failure) in obstetrics.	584	— D12(RS2), J12

CHAPTER 40: CURRENT TOPICS IN OBSTETRICS

Short Essay

1. PC and PNNDT Act. 597 — D11

Short Answer

1. Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques 597 — J11
Misuse Prevention Act (PNNDT).

CHAPTER 41: IMAGING IN OBSTETRICS (USG, MRI, CT, RADIOLOGY), AMNIOCENTESIS AND GUIDES TO CLINICAL TESTS

Short Essays

1. Role of ultrasound in obstetrics. 599 143 J13
2. Doppler in obstetrics. 599 148 D10(RS2)
3. Role of first trimester transvaginal 600 143 J17
ultrasound.
4. First trimester ultrasonography— 601 143 D08
importance.

Short Answers

1. Indications for ultrasound in obstetrics 600 143 D09(RS2),
(early pregnancy). J03
2. First trimester ultrasound scan. 601 143 J10, J16

Contd...

		DUTTA	ALKMR
3.	Mention four important fetal parameters measured by ultrasound during second half of pregnancy.	601	144
4.	Obstetric anomaly scan.	602	147
5.	Uses of ultrasound in third trimester.	605	148

CHAPTER 42: PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS

None

MISCELLANEOUS

Long Essay

1. Management of pregnancy in a primigravida with unknown last menstrual period. — — D04

Short Essays

1. Teenage pregnancy. — — D13
2. Ballard's scoring system for neonatal maturity. — — J11
3. Name the presentations/positions where fetal head is delivered by flexion (ROP, POP, SAP, LMA, RMA)? — — J04
4. Describe the technique of clinical assessment. — — J04
5. Gravidogram. — — J07

Short Answers

1. Bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy. — 195 J15(RS3)
2. Gravidogram and its importance. — — J04, D08

6

GYNECOLOGY

REFERENCES

1. VG Padubidri & SN Daftary (**SHAWS**): Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology, 17th Edition, Elsevier Science, New Delhi, ₹ 1195/-.
2. Hiralal Konar (**DUTTA**): DC Dutta's Textbook of Gynecology, 7th Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd. New Delhi, ₹ 895/-.

COURSE CONTENTS

PUBERTY

Physiological Vaginal Discharge

- Clinical characteristics
- Biology of vagina
- Cytology of vagina
- Natural defense mechanism against infections
- Bacterial flora of vagina.

Clinical Aspects of Menopause

Malformations of Genital Tract

Sex and Intersexuality

Benign Lesions of Vulva and Vagina

Benign Lesions of the Cervix

Pathological Vaginal Discharge

- Etiology
- Characteristics
- Clinical recognition
- Investigation
- Treatment of common causes
- Genital hygiene.

Genital Infections Including Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Pelvic Tuberculosis, Infections Affecting Individual Organs

- Etiology
- Pathology
- Clinical features
- Differential diagnosis
- Principles of basic investigation
- Medical therapy
- STD in the female
- Long-term implications
- Surgical management.

Genital Injuries and Fistulae

- Injuries of female genital tract
- Causes
- Prevention
- Clinical features
- Principles of management
- Diseases of urinary system.

Fertility and Infertility

- Causes in male and female
- Physical examination of both female and male partners
- Essential investigations and interpretation
- Management options
- Principles of medically assisted reproductive technology (MART).

Choriocarcinoma

Abnormal and Excessive Menstrual Bleeding

Amenorrhea

- Causes
- Principles of management.

Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding

- Etiopathology
- Classification
- Clinical aspects
- Diagnosis
- Principles of investigation
- Management
- Hormone therapy
- Management options.

Hormones

Displacements of Uterus and Genital Prolapse

- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Diagnosis
- Principles of management
- Preventive aspects.

Precancerous Lesions of Genital Tract

Benign Tumors of Pelvic Organs—Cervical, Uterine and Ovarian

- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Diagnosis
- Principles of management
- Preventive aspects.

Tumors of Pelvic Organs—Cervical, Uterine and Ovarian

- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Diagnosis
- Principles of management
- Preventive aspects.

Carcinoma Cervix

- Etiopathology
- Clinical features
- Classification
- Screening procedures
- Investigations
- Diagnosis
- Principles of management.

Carcinoma of Endometrium**Malignant Ovarian Tumors****Carcinoma Vulva and Miscellaneous****Radiotherapy in Gynecology****Chemotherapy in Gynecology****Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases (PID)****Low Backache****Diseases of Broad Ligament, Fallopian Tubes and Parametrium****Endometriosis and Allied State**

- Etiopathology
- Clinical features
- Principle of investigation
- Management
- Implications in health and fertility.

Diseases of Breast**Endoscopy in Gynecology****Imaging Techniques in Gynecology****Screening Procedures in Gynecology****Psychosomatic Problems in Gynecology****Operative Gynecology**

- Dilatation and curettage
- Fractional curettage
- Endometrial biopsy
- Tubal patency test
- Electric cauterization of cervix
- Cryosurgery
- Cervical biopsy
- Amputation of cervix
- Trachelorrhaphy
- Fothergill's operation
- Vaginal hysterectomy with pelvic floor repair
- Abdominal hysterectomy
- Laparotomy for ovarian tumors.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Clinical postings conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university clinical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks (Including Obstetrics)

	Internal Assessment		University Examination		Total
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass	
Theory examination	60 marks	21 marks	200 marks	120 marks	300 marks
Viva voce	—	—	40 marks		
Clinical examination	40 marks	14 marks	160 marks	80 marks	200 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be **one theory paper (paper II)** carrying **100 marks**. The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2×10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10×5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10×3 marks	30 marks
Total		<u>100 marks</u>

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 80 marks (1 long case).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce (including obstetrics) carries 40 marks, of which **10 marks are for record of delivery cases**.

It includes:

- Instruments
- Specimens
- Dummy pelvis and fetal skull
- Family planning
- X-rays and ultrasonography (USG).

QUESTION BANK**SHAWS DUTTA****CHAPTER 1:
APPROACH TO A
GYNECOLOGICAL PATIENT****Short Essays**

1. Cervical biopsy.	—	487	J16
2. Differential diagnosis of pelvic mass.	—	470	D11(RS2)
3. Differential diagnosis of mass felt through right fornix.	—	470	D03
4. Bimanual pelvic examination.	4	85	J13(RS2)
5. Indications for rectal examination in gynecology.	6	86	J11
6. Vaginal cytology.	7	89	J09
7. Papanicolaou's smear/Pap smear (method of taking a pap smear and sending to cytology laboratory).	7	89	J09(RS2), J11(RS2), J17(RS3), D06, J09, J10, J14, J15

Short Answers

1. Causes of symmetrical enlargement of uterus.	—	225	D03
2. Cervical biopsy—types.	—	487	J14(RS2), J12
3. Rectal examination in gynecology (indications).	6	86	J13(RS2), D03, J15
4. Endometrial biopsy—indications.	10	94	J09(RS2), J02

SECTION 1: ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS**CHAPTER 2:
ANATOMY OF FEMALE GENITAL TRACT****Long Essay**

1. Write the anatomy and functions of pelvic diaphragm.	25	13	D06
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Short Essays

1. Fallopian tube—anatomy.	21	8	D06, D13, J15
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Contd...

	SHAWS	DUTTA	
2. Course of ureter in pelvis.	24	11	J02, D08
3. Pelvic floor—components.	25	13	D11(RS2), D05, J08
4. Pelvic cellular tissue.	28	17	J11(RS2)
5. Vascular supply of ovary.	29	10	J09
6. Vascular supply of uterus.	29	7	J11
7. Describe the lymphatic drainage of cervix and its clinical significance.	32	23	J11(RS2), J03, D08, J15

Short answers

1. Pouch of Douglas—clinical significance.	17	16	J15
2. Transformation zone of cervix—importance	17	7	D12(RS2), J02, J13, D16
3. Anatomy of fallopian tube with figure.	21	8	D07
4. Perineal body (anatomy).	28	16	J17(RS3), J09
5. Blood supply to uterus.	29	7	J08, D12
6. Lymphatic drainage of vulva.	32	23	J09(RS2), J16(RS3)
7. Lymphatic drainage of uterus.	32	23	J17(RS3)
8. Lymphatic drainage of cervix.	32	23	J15(RS3), J17(RS3)

CHAPTER 3:
**NORMAL HISTOLOGY OF OVARY AND
ENDOMETRIUM**
Short Essays

1. Draw diagram of a Graafian follicle.	38	69	D05
2. Explain physiology of ovulation.	39	75	J16(RS3), J07
3. Write a diagram and label corpus luteum.	40	70	J03
4. Microscopy of proliferative endometrium.	41	72	J11

Contd...

	SHAWS	DUTTA	
5. Microscopic picture of secretory endometrium.	42	73	D05
6. Cervical mucus.	46	92	D09(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Structure of Graafian follicle.	37	69	J17(RS3)
2. Ovulation.	39	75	J13
3. Corpus luteum.	40	70	J10(RS2), J14(RS2), D14

CHAPTER 4:
PHYSIOLOGY OF OVULATION AND
MENSTRUATION

Short Essays

1. Menstruation (physiology).	54	66	D12(RS2), J14(RS2), D14(RS2)
2. Phases of menstrual cycle.	54	67	J11(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Enumerate hormones secreted by pituitary gland.	50	56	J02
2. Secretory phase of menstrual cycle.	54	72	D18(RS3)
3. Luteal phase.	55	70	J17(RS3)
4. Menstruation.	58	66	D13

CHAPTER 5:
DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALE
REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS AND
RELATED DISORDERS

Short Essays

1. Congenital elongation of cervix.	—	219	J11(RS2)
2. Hematocolpus—causes, clinical features and treatment.	—	32	J09(RS2), J02, J11, J12
3. Hematometra	—	32	J10(RS2)
4. Development of female genital tract and clinical importance.	61	26	D16

Contd...

		SHAWS	DUTTA
5.	Imperforate hymen.	67	32
6.	Classify Müllerian duct anomalies.	66	33
7.	Write in brief about congenital abnormalities of uterus and their significance.	70	35
8.	Uterus didelphys.	70	35

Short Answers

1.	Causes of pelvic hematocoele.	—	—	D06
2.	Labial adhesions in a child—causes and treatment.	—	449	J07
3.	Embryological development of the uterus.	61	27	D13(RS2)
4.	Müllerian anomalies.	67	33	D15
5.	Imperforate hymen.	67	32	D08(RS2), D09, J10, J13
6.	Uterine anomalies—classify.	70	35	D10
7.	Septate uterus.	70	35	D12
8.	Bicornuate uterus—problems.	72	35	J10(RS2), J07, J14, D14
9.	Embryological remnants of Wolffian system.	73	37	J10(RS2)

CHAPTER 6:
PUBERTY, ADOLESCENCE AND
RELATED GYNECOLOGICAL
PROBLEMS

Long Essay

1. Define puberty. Describe all physiological changes that occur in normal puberty.

Short Essays

1. Tanner staging of breast and pubic hair.
2. Precocious puberty.

Contd... —

Contd...

	SHAWS	DUTTA	
Short Answers			
1. Premature menarche.	—	41	D10
2. Delayed menarche.	—	—	J04
3. Normal puberty.	80	39	J14
4. Tanner's staging of breast development.	80	40	J11
5. Delayed puberty.	82	43	J10
6. Precocious puberty.	83	40	J08
7. Puberty menorrhagia.	85	43	D15, J16

CHAPTER 7:
MENOPAUSE AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Long Essays

1. Define and describe the causes, investigations and management of postmenopausal bleeding.	96	462	J11(RS2)
2. A 55-year-old multipara, postmenopausal women, came with foul smelling blood stained discharge since 1 month. What is your most probable diagnosis, investigation and management?	96	462	J17(RS3)
3. What are the causes of postmenopausal bleeding? Discuss the methods used to rule out carcinoma cervix.	96, 411	462, 282	J13
4. What are the causes of postmenopausal bleeding? Describe staging of endometrial cancer. How will you diagnose and treat a case of stage I and II endometrial cancer.	96, 436	462, 295	D12(RS2), J13(RS2), J02, D09

Short Essays

1. Artificial menopause.	—	52	J12(RS2)
2. Climacteric symptoms.	86	—	D05
3. Menopausal syndrome.	86	46	J16
4. Menopausal symptoms.	88	48	D08(RS2), D15

Contd...

		SHAWS	DUTTA
5.	Problems (complications) of menopause.	89	48 D04, J07, J12
6.	Pyometra.	90	138 D11(RS2), J07, D13
7.	Hormone replacement therapy for menopausal symptoms—advantages, contraindications.	91	50 D11(RS2), J03, D03, J09, D10, D13
8.	Premature ovarian failure.	94	382 J10
9.	Postmenopausal bleeding—etiology, investigations, management.	96	462 J09(RS2), D15(RS3), D18(RS3), D03, D11, D12

Short Answers

1.	Define menopause and climacteric.	86	46 J11
2.	Symptoms and signs of menopause (perimenopausal symptoms).	88	48 D10(RS2), J16(RS3), D17(RS3), J17
3.	Hot flushes in women.	88	48 D09(RS2), J13(RS2)
4.	Postmenopausal osteoporosis—risk factors.	89	48 J08, D10
5.	Pyometra—causes and treatment.	90	138 D14(RS2), D18(RS3), D04, D07, J15
6.	Treatment of menopausal hot flushes.	90	49 J06
7.	Non-hormonal treatment of menopause.	90	49 J10
8.	Hormone replacement therapy—advantages.	91	50 J09(RS2), D02, D08
9.	Differential diagnosis/causes of post-menopausal bleeding.	96	462 D08(RS2), J15(RS3)

CHAPTER 8:
BREAST AND GYNECOLOGIST
Short Essays

1.	Fibrocystic disease of the breast.	—	466 J10(RS2)
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		SHAWS	DUTTA
2. Mastalgia.	99	466	D16(RS3)
3. Galactorrhea—causes and management.	100	478	J04, D05
4. Risk factors of breast cancer.	104	467	J07

Short Answers

1. Galactorrhea.	100	478	D14(RS2)
2. Fibroadenoma breast.	100	466	J08

CHAPTER 9:**SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS****Short Essays**

1. Turner's syndrome—diagnosis.	112	363	J12(RS2), D12(RS2), J16(RS3), D02, J15
2. Klinefelter's syndrome.	114	365	D08(RS2)
3. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia.	114	362	D16(RS3)

Short Answers

1. Turner's syndrome.	112	363	J14
2. Klinefelter's syndrome—clinical features.	114	365	J17(RS3)
3. Hirsutism—causes.	116	475	J09, D11

SECTION 2: DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION**CHAPTER 10:**
COMMON DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION**Long Essay**

1. Explain the physiology of menstruation. Discuss the various menstrual abnormalities with causes.	54, 122	66, 146	D12
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Short Essays

1. Metrorrhagia.	123	153	J17(RS3)
2. Dysmenorrhea—define, types, description, treatment.	124	146	J09(RS2), D17(RS3), J11, D12, D13

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
3. Primary dysmenorrhea—definition, management.	124	146	D03, J10
4. Secondary dysmenorrhea.	124	148	J08
5. Differences between spasmodic and congestive dysmenorrhea.	124	—	J06

Short Answers

1. Menstrual abnormalities.	122	146	J03
2. Intermenstrual bleeding—causes.	122	153	D09(RS2)
3. Oligomenorrhea.	123	153	J10
4. Polymenorrhea.	123	153	D17(RS3)
5. Mittelschmerz's (ovular pain).	123	149	D13(RS2)
6. Dysmenorrhea—types and causes.	124	146	J10(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), D11, J15
7. Congestive dysmenorrhea—definition, causes and treatment.	124	148	J02, J05
8. Membranous dysmenorrhea.	124	—	D10
9. Premenstrual syndrome—symptoms and treatment.	126	149	J16(RS3), J07, D12

CHAPTER 11:
ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING
Long Essays

1. Menorrhagia—causes, diagnosis and management.	128	152	J10(RS2)
2. Define dysfunctional uterine bleeding. Describe the various types, and management of metropathia hemorrhagica in a 48-year-old woman.	128, 132, 133	154, 155	D11(RS2)
3. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB)—define, classify, etiology, signs and symptoms, evaluation, diagnosis (of ovulatory DUB), differential diagnosis, (medical) management (in 35 years/40 years/45 years multiparous woman).	128, 132, 135	154, 152, 157	D08(RS2), J09(RS2), J17(RS3), D01, J05, J10, J11, J12, J14, J15

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
4.	What are the causes of menorrhagia in a 35-year-old woman and how will you manage a case of fibroid uterus in such a woman.	129, 163	152, 227
Short Essays			
1.	Menorrhagia—define, causes, management.	128	152 D08(RS2), D10, D16
2.	Puberty menorrhagia—define, management.	128, 131	43 D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D03, J09
3.	Dysfunctional uterine bleeding—definition, management (medical/non-hormonal) (in adolescent/perimenopausal women).	128, 135	154 J10(RS2), D13(RS2), J14(RS2), D08, D11, J13
4.	Metropathia haemorrhagica.	133	155 J17
5.	Differential diagnosis of abnormal bleeding in a pubertal girl.	139	451 J08
6.	Cystoglandular hyperplasia.	139	155 D13(RS2)
Short Answers			
1.	Ovulatory menorrhagia—diagnosis and management.	—	154 J06
2.	Menorrhagia—definition, causes.	128	152 D14(RS2), J13, J17
3.	Differential diagnosis of menorrhagia in a 40-year-old lady.	129	152 D12(RS2)
4.	Metropathia haemorrhagica—characteristic features, management.	133	155 J15(RS3), J04, D16
5.	Medical management of (drug used for ovulatory) dysfunctional uterine bleeding.	135	157 D18(RS3), D15
6.	Irregular shedding.	139	154 J12(RS2)
7.	Endometrial pattern in DUB.	139	155 D10(RS2)
8.	Endometrial hyperplasia.	139	155 J14, J16
9.	Cystoglandular hyperplasia.	139	155 J16(RS3)

CHAPTER 12: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AMENORRHEA

Long Essays

- Primary amenorrhea—etiopathogenesis and management.

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
2. Secondary amenorrhea—investigations and management.	146	376	D03
Short Essays			
1. Primary amenorrhea—causes, differential diagnosis.	141	371	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), J17(RS3), D04, D15
2. Cryptomenorrhea (management).	142	371	J16(RS3), J05, J06, D07, D14
3. Secondary amenorrhea (causes).	146	376	J09(RS2), D18(RS3), D11
4. Ovarian causes of amenorrhea.	147	372	J07
Short Answers			
1. Primary amenorrhea—causes.	141	371	D12, D14
2. Physiological amenorrhea.	141	370	J11(RS2)
3. Cryptomenorrhea.	142	371	D17(RS3)
4. Secondary amenorrhea—define, causes (ovarian causes).	146	376	D11(RS2), J12(RS2), J03, J10, D13
5. Sheehan's syndromes (salient features and treatment).	148	384	D11(RS2), D06
6. Progesterone challenge test.	150	386	D11(RS2)
CHAPTER 13: FIBROID UTERUS			
Long Essays			
1. Fibroid uterus—classify, etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, complications, differential diagnosis and management, preoperative workup.	155	221	D10(RS2), J13(RS2), D13(RS2), D18(RS3), D01, D08
2. Abdominal hysterectomy—indications and complications.	170	490	J09
Short Essays			
1. Fibroid polyp—types, clinical features, treatment, complications.	155	221	D09(RS2), J11(RS2), J12(RS2), D14(RS2), D04, J06

Contd... —

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
2. Cervical polyps.	157	223	D16
3. Complications of uterine fibroids.	158	226	D16
4. Degeneration in fibroids (types)—red degeneration of fibroid.	159	224	J14(RS2), J12, D14, J17
5. Differential diagnosis of lower abdominal mass.	162	227	J15
6. Management (medical/surgical) of fibroid uterus (in woman aged 26 years).	164	227	J04, D09, J11
7. Myomectomy—principles, indications, investigations, procedure and complications.	166	229	D08(RS2), D12(RS2), D16(RS3), D17(RS3), J13, J14, J16
8. Types of hysterectomies and complications of vaginal hysterectomy.	170	183	D15(RS3)
9. Abdominal hysterectomy (with bilateral salphingo-oopherectomy)—indications and preoperative investigations and steps.	170	490	D02, J10, D13, J14, D15
10. Sites of ureteric injury during abdominal hysterectomy.	171	349	J12

Short Answers

1. Day care surgery. — 482 D11(RS2)
2. Day wise postoperative management after abdominal hysterectomy. — 483 J06
3. Amputation of cervix. — 489 D11
4. Fibroid polyp—types, predisposing factors, diagnosis and treatment, complications. 155 222 J10(RS2),
J06, D07,
D11
5. Submucous fibroid. 156 222 D15
6. Sites of leiomyoma. 157 222 J12
7. Red degeneration of fibroid. 159 224 D15(RS3),
J05, J09,
D12
8. Sarcomatous changes of fibroid uterus. 160 224 D12(RS2)

Contd...

	SHAWS	DUTTA	
9. Causes of menstrual problems (mechanism of menorrhagia) in fibroid uterus.	161	225	J15(RS3), D05
10. Cause(s) of abdominal/pelvic pain in fibroid uterus.	162	225	D03
11. Use of ultrasound in fibroid uterus.	163	226	J12(RS2)
12. Indications for surgery in fibroid uterus.	166	229	D04
13. Myomectomy—prerequisites.	166	229	D06, J15
14. Hysterectomy—indications, types, intraoperative complications.	170	491	J12(RS2), J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J08, D09
15. Steps of abdominal hysterectomy.	170	491	J17

CHAPTER 14: ENDOMETRIOSIS AND ADENOMYOSIS

Long Essays

1. Endometriosis—define, etiology (theories), clinical features and management.	174	248	J14(RS2), D17(RS3), D03, D05, J08, D13
2. Adenomyosis—clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	185	256	J06

Short Essays

1. Endometriosis—define, etiology (theories), pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management (medical).	174	248	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D12(RS2), J17(RS3), J05, J06, D06, D07, D09, D10, J11, D12, J13, D14, D15
2. Chocolate cyst of ovary (ovarian endometrioma)—diagnosis and management (medical/surgical).	176	249	J10(RS2), D02, D04, D08, J10
3. Laproscopy in endometriosis.	180	251	D11(RS2)

Contd...

	SHAWS	DUTTA	
4. Adenomyosis—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	185	256	D01, D04, D09, D10, D11, D14

Short Answers

1. Scar endometriosis.	175	256	J12
2. Chocolate cyst.	176	249	J15
3. Clinical features of endometriosis.	178	250	D14
4. Medical management of endometriosis.	180	253	J13(RS2), D14(RS2), J04
5. Danazol in endometriosis.	182	254	J11
6. Adenomyosis—definition, presenting symptoms.	185	256	J11(RS2), J13(RS2), D13(RS2), D18(RS3)

CHAPTER 15:
HORMONAL THERAPY IN GYNECOLOGY**Short Essays**

1. Estrogens in gynecology (indication and contraindications).	188	439	D15(RS3), D05
2. Progesterone in gynecology.	190	441	D12(RS2), J03
3. Artificial postponement of menses.	191	443	J10(RS2)
4. Clomiphene citrate.	192	440	J12(RS2)
5. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.	193	437	D10(RS2)
6. Mifepristone (RU-486).	195	444	J13(RS2)
7. Gonadotropins in gynecology.	196	435	D13(RS2)
8. Indications for gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) in gynecology.	197	434	J09
9. Hyperprolactinemia.	198	384	D12(RS2), J10

Short Answers

1. Progesterone in gynecology (uses).	190	441	J11(RS2), J17(RS3)
2. Danazol.	192	438	D08
3. Letrozole.	194	441	D13

Contd...

		SHAWS	DUTTA	
4.	Ru 486.	195	444	J14(RS2)
5.	GnRH analogs—advantages and disadvantages, uses.	196	434	J14(RS2)
6.	Antigonadotropins.	198	438	J16
7.	Hyperprolactinemia—management.	198	388	D04, D14, J17
8.	Bromocriptine.	199	388	D16(RS3)
9.	Human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG).	199	436	D07, D11

SECTION 3: COMMON CONDITIONS IN GYNECOLOGY

CHAPTER 16: INFERTILITY AND STERILITY

Long Essays

1. Define infertility. Describe the diagnosis and management of ovarian dysfunction. 203, 222 186, 192, 198 J16
2. Define infertility. Causes and treatment of male infertility 203, 205 186, 197 D17(RS3)
3. Couple presented in the OPD with inability to conceive 4 years after marriage. How will you proceed? 203 197 J14(RS2)
4. Enumerate the causes for infertility. Discuss the evaluation of a couple with primary infertility. 205, 212 186 D16
5. Mention causes of female infertility. What are the signs, symptoms and tests for ovulation? How will you treat an ovulatory infertility? Discuss semen analysis. 212, 220, 222, 206 188, 192, 198, 190 J15
6. What are the factors to be assessed in the infertility work up of the female partner? How will you assess the tubal factor in infertility? 215 191, 194 D09, J11
7. Define polycystic ovarian syndrome. What are the tests of ovulation? Name some ovulation inducing drugs. 314, 220, 222 378, 192, 199 J14

Short Essays

1. Male infertility—causes. 205 187 J12(RS2), D18(RS3), D06

Contd...

		SHAWS	DUTTA	
2.	Semen analysis and causes of male infertility.	205	187	J16(RS3)
3.	Semen analysis and its interpretation.	206	190	J17(RS3), J03, D12
4.	Post-coital test.	207	93	J02
5.	Azoospermia—causes and management.	210	187	D11
6.	Dyspareunia—causes and management.	213	470	J09, D10
7.	Diagnostic tests for tubal factor in infertility.	216	194	D08
8.	Tubal patency—timing, tests and their interpretation, complications.	216	194	J11(RS2), J15(RS3), D01, D05, J06, D07, D14, D15, J17
9.	Laparoscopic chromotubation.	217	195	J13(RS2), J14
10.	Management of tubal factor infertility.	219	201	D04
11.	Ovulation—signs, symptoms and diagnosis (tests/detection) of ovulation.	220	192	D11(RS2), D12(RS2)
12.	Non-invasive investigations in sterility of a female patient.	220	192	J05
13.	Anovulation.	222	188	D08(RS2), J10
14.	Induction of ovulation—drugs used and monitoring.	222	199	D14(RS2), D15(RS3), D16(RS3), D04, J07
15.	Controlled ovarian hyperstimulation.	223	199	J10(RS2)
16.	Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT)	225	206	J10
17.	Intrauterine insemination—indication(s), technique.	225	203	D03
18.	What is assisted reproduction? Mention the various types used in technology of assisted reproduction.	225	204	J03

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
Short Answers			
1. Anatomy of normal sperm.	204	—	J11
2. Secondary infertility—causes.	205	187	J16(RS3), J08
3. Semen analysis—normal parameters (WHO).	206	190	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), D03, D04, J10, J13, J14, D14, J17
4. Post-coital test.	207	93	J14(RS2), D08, J12
5. Azoospermia.	210	190	J13(RS2)
6. Causes of dyspareunia.	213	470	J16(RS3)
7. Investigations for female partner in work-up for infertility.	215	192	J04
8. Tubal patency tests.	216	194	J16(RS3), J02, J10
9. Sono salpingography/saline sonography (SSG).	218	195	D10(RS2), J13(RS2)
10. Tubal recanalization.	219	201	D09(RS2), D12
11. Fern (Spinnbarkeit) test.	220	93	J10(RS2), J16(RS3)
12. Drugs used for ovulation induction.	222	199	D08
13. IVF-ET (In vitro fertilization-embryo transfer).	225	204	D15, J17
14. Assisted reproductive techniques (ART)—enumerate, indications, techniques.	225	204	D12(RS2), D16(RS3), J09
15. Intrauterine insemination (IUI).	225	203	D12(RS2), D13
16. Surrogate motherhood.	226	207	D10(RS2)

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SHAWS DUTTA

CHAPTER 17:
ECTOPIC GESTATION
Long Essay

1. A 35-year-old primigravida with 45 days amenorrhea with abdominal pain has come to the OPD. Pregnancy test is positive. What is your differential diagnosis? How will you manage if it is a case of unruptured ectopic pregnancy?

Short Essays

1. Types of ectopic pregnancy—what are the criterias to diagnose ovarian pregnancy. 228 — D15(RS3)

2. Ectopic pregnancy—etiology, clinical features and diagnosis. 229 — J14(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Sites of ectopic pregnancy. 228 — J14(RS2)

2. Predisposing factors for ectopic gestation. 229 — J05

3. Differential diagnosis of ruptured ectopic pregnancy. 235 — D01

CHAPTER 18:
ACUTE AND CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN
Short Essay

1. Low backache. 250 464 D11(RS2)

Short Answers

1. Frozen pelvis. — — D10(RS2)

2. Mention three important causes of acute abdomen in gynecology. 245 459 D01

3. Chronic pelvic pain—causes. 247 460 D13(RS2), J07, J16

4. Low backache—gynecological causes. 250 464 J04

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
CHAPTER 19: BIRTH CONTROL AND MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY			
Long Essays			
1. Mention various methods of contraception. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of oral contraceptive. 252, 264 392, 401 J03			
2. What is female sterilization? Describe different methods of doing it. 272 408 J09(RS2)			
Short Essays			
1. Natural family planning methods. 253 413 D11			
2. Contraceptive and non-contraceptive uses of deluxe condom. 255 412 J06			
3. Intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD)—indications, contraindications and complications. 257 392 J17(RS3), D07, J13			
4. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system—selection of patient and uses. 258 393 D13			
5. Missing IUCD—diagnosis and management. 261 396 D08(RS2)			
6. Oral contraceptive pills—types, mechanism of action, merits (beneficial effects) and demerits (side effects), contraindications. 263 398 J14(RS2), D01, D05, D09, D15			
7. Combined oral contraceptive pill. 263 398 J13			
8. Hormonal contraception—its side effects/contraindications. 264 401 J08, D16			
9. Injectable/depot hormonal contraceptives—enumerate, their advantages and disadvantages. 267 403 J02			
10. Emergency contraception—methods, advantages and disadvantages. 269 404 D02			
11. Methods of sterilization. 270 406 J14(RS2)			
12. Vasectomy and its complications. 271 406 D09(RS2), D15(RS3)			
13. Female sterilization (tubectomy). 272 408 D11			
14. Methods of female sterilization. Write about laparoscopic tubectomy. 272 408 D17(RS3)			

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
15.	Minilaprotomy for tubal ligation. (minilap tubectomy).	272	408
16.	Laparoscopic sterilization— advantages and complications.	273	410
Short Answers			
1.	Pearl index—definitions and applications.	—	—
2.	Interval sterilization.	—	408
3.	Management of burst condom in the unsafe period.	—	—
4.	Safe period—its significance.	253	413
5.	Basal body temperature.	254	—
6.	Interpretation of BBT chart.	254	—
7.	Syntothermic method of contraception.	254	413
8.	Barrier/conventional contraception.	254	412
9.	Non-contraceptive benefits of condom.	255	412
10.	Copper-T (mechanism of action).	257	392
11.	Hormone releasing IUD.	258	393
12.	Complications of (copper) intrauterine contraceptive devices.	261	395
13.	Missing/displaced IUD—methods to diagnose and management.	261	396
14.	MIRENA (levonorgestrel intrauterine device).	263	393
15.	Oral contraceptives—beneficial effects/non contraceptive advantages.	264	398
16.	Non-contraceptive uses of combined (E+P) pills.	264	401
17.	Post-pill amenorrhea.	264	402
18.	Progestogen—only pill (mini pill).	266	403

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
19.	Norethisterone.	267	442
20.	Injectable contraceptives—side effects.	267	404
21.	Depot medroxy progesterone acetate (DMPA).	267	442
22.	Nonsteroidal oral contraceptive.	269	415
23.	Emergency/postcoital contraception—methods.	269	404
24.	Vasectomy—advantages and disadvantages.	271	406
25.	Minilap.	272	408
26.	Laproscopic sterilization—preparation, steps, contraindications, complications.	273	410

CHAPTER 20:
MEDICAL TERMINATION OF
PREGNANCY

Long Essay

1. Discuss the various methods of medical termination of pregnancy. Outline the management of one complication.

Short Essays

1. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

2. MTP act and methods of second trimester MTP.

3. Methods of MTP at 1st trimester (6 weeks) of pregnancy and their complications.

4. Menstrual regulation.

5. Manual vacuum aspirator.

6. Methods of termination of second trimester abortion.

Contd... —

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
Short Answers			
1. Enumerate methods of first trimester MTP.	280	—	J02
2. Menstrual regulation/menstrual induction.	280	—	D16(RS3), D05
3. Enumerate the complications of first trimester MTP.	282	—	J05

SECTION 4: BENIGN CONDITIONS IN GYNECOLOGY

CHAPTER 21: GENITAL PROLAPSE

Long Essays

1. Enumerate supports of uterus? What are precipitating causes for pelvic organ prolapse? Briefly mention the role of ring pessary in the management of pelvic organ prolapse.	286, 293	165, 167, 173	D13
2. Enumerate the supports of uterus. Describe the degrees of uterine prolapse and management of a case of III prolapse in a 26 years old woman/60 years old lady.	286, 293	165, 169, 173	J12(RS2), J15(RS3)
3. Describe supports of uterus. Write the etiology of uterovaginal prolapse and mention the names of different surgeries done for prolapse uterus.	286, 293	165, 167, 174	D15
4. Genital prolapse—classification, etiological factors, predisposing factors, degrees of uterovaginal prolapse, symptoms and signs, options for conservative management, role of surgery, postoperative care (in 25-year-old woman/nulliparous/45-year-old with 3rd degree/60-year-old with III degree)	287, 293	167	D09(RS2), D12(RS2), D14(RS2), D15(RS3), D07, J10, D12, D14
5. A 35-year-old lady present with mass descending per vagina—differential diagnosis, various treatment options available for this woman, if she has third degree prolapse.	292, 293	172, 173	J16(RS3)

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
Short Essays			
1. How do you differentiate enterocoele from rectocoele?	—	172	J03
2. Nulliparous prolapsed.	—	167	J14(RS2), J13
3. Supports of the uterus (muscular supports).	286	165	D14(RS2), D18(RS3), J02, D02, D16
4. Etiology of uterovaginal prolapsed.	287	167	D16(RS3)
5. Prolapse of uterus—etiology, signs and symptoms (urinary symptoms), complications.	287	167	D10(RS2), D01, J08, D08, J15
6. Cystocele—definition, clinical features and treatment.	287	172	J11, J16
7. Decubitus ulcer—How does it occur and how will you investigate and manage it?	290	170	D09
8. Pessary treatment in prolapsed—indications and complications.	293	173	D08, J10
9. Preoperative preparations for hysterectomy.	293	480	J07
10. Surgery in uterine prolapse.	293	173	D08(RS2)
11. Anterior colporrhaphy.	294	174	J17
12. Colpoperineorrhaphy.	294	175	J13(RS2)
13. Fothergill's operation—principle, indications and steps, complications.	294	177	D11(RS2), D13(RS2), D17(RS3), D05, D10, J14
14. Technique of vaginal hysterectomy.	295	178	J08
15. Pelvic floor repair.	295	177	J12
16. Complications of vaginal hysterectomy.	295	183	D04
17. Management of third degree uterine prolapse with decubitus ulcer.	297	173	J04
Short Answers			
1. Nulliparous prolapsed.	—	168	D16

Contd... —

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
2. Genital prolapse—etiology, classification/types, prophylaxis.	287	167	D01, D02, D09, D10, D11
3. Cystocele—treatment.	287	171	D02
4. Secondary changes in cervix in a patient with uterine prolapse—list with reasons.	290	170	D04
5. Decubitus ulcer—treatment.	290	170	J15(RS3), D17(RS3), J06, J09, J17
6. Reason(s) for stress urinary incontinence in a patient with uterine prolapse.	291	171	D03
7. Differential diagnosis of mass per vagina.	292	172	J03, D04, J12
8. Use of pessary in prolapsed.	292	173	D16(RS3)
9. Ring pessary.	292	173	J13
10. Preoperative investigations for hysterectomy in a 40 years old.	293	480	J11(RS2)
11. Fothergill's operation—components	294	177	J10(RS2)
12. Complications of vaginal hysterectomy.	295	183	D09, D13, D14
13. Management of nulliparous prolapse.	297	173	J12
14. Purandare's cervicopexy.	298	182	D06
15. Enterocele—treatment.	298	172	D09, D11
16. Post-hysterectomy vault prolapse—prevention.	298	180	D13(RS2), D17(RS3), J04
17. Reactionary hemorrhage.	299	183	D11(RS2)

CHAPTER 22: DISPLACEMENTS

Short Essays

1. Retroverted uterus—causes, management.	302	163	D12(RS2), D04
2. Chronic inversion of uterus.	305	183	J13(RS2), D10

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Short Answers

1. Retroversion of uterus—causes.	302	163	J12(RS2), D07, J16
2. Chronic inversion of uterus.	305	183	D11(RS2)

CHAPTER 23:
**DISEASES OF THE BROAD LIGAMENT,
 FALLOPIAN TUBES AND PARAMETRIUM**

Short Essay

1. Paraovarian cyst.	308	246	D13(RS2)
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CHAPTER 24:
BENIGN DISEASES OF THE OVARY

Long Essay

1. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOD)—etiopathology, clinical features, investigations and management.	314	378	J16(RS3), J04
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Short Essays

1. Functional ovarian cyst.	312	235	J12(RS2), J13(RS2)
2. Polycystic ovarian disease (PCOS)—diagnosis and management.	314	378	D14(RS2), D15(RS3), J17(RS3), D07, D10, D12, D13

Short Answers

1. Functional cysts of ovary.	312	235	D16
2. Follicular cysts in a young lady.	312	235	J07
3. Mention the conditions where the leutin cysts are found.	313	236	D02
4. Theca lutein cysts.	313	236	D08(RS2)
5. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)—diagnosis.	314	378	D12(RS2), D17(RS3), D03

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CHAPTER 25:
BENIGN DISEASES OF THE VULVA
Short Essays

1. Bartholin's abscess.	320	132	J11(RS2)
2. Pruritis vulvae—causes and treatment.	320	457	J15(RS3), J17(RS3), D06, D09
3. Leukoplakia—vulva.	322	—	J16
4. Bartholin cyst—diagnosis and management.	325	132	D02

Short Answers

1. Indications for simple vulvectomy.	—	500	J02
2. Bartholin's abscess—clinical features and treatment.	320	132	D10(RS2), J14(RS2), J07
3. Pruritis vulvae—causes.	320	457	J09(RS2), J05
4. Leukoplakia vulva (white lesions on the vulva)—diagnosis and treatment.	322	—	D05, J07, J08
5. Bartholin cyst—clinical features, complication(s), management.	325	132	J04, J11

CHAPTER 26:
BENIGN DISEASES OF THE VAGINA
Long Essay

1. Define leukorrhea (white discharge). Describe the pathophysiology of normal vaginal secretion. Discuss the causes, relevant investigations and management of abnormal (white) discharge per vagina.	329	456	D18(RS3), D11, J16
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Short Essays

1. Vaginal discharge—differential diagnosis, management.	329	456	D10(RS2), D03, D12
2. Leukorrhea—causes, evaluation of leukorrhea.	329	456	D01, J05, J08
3. Bacterial vaginosis—diagnosis and treatment.	330	124	D13(RS2), J16(RS3), J09, D09, J15

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
4. Senile vaginitis—diagnosis and management.	333	136	D02
5. Gartner's cyst.	335	214	J02, D06
Short Answers			
1. Whiff test.	—	125	D13(RS2), D16(RS3)
2. Bacterial vaginosis.	330	124	D08(RS2), J10(RS2), J11(RS2), J05
3. Causes and management of vaginitis.	332	133	J04
4. Toxic shock syndrome.	334	136	J10(RS2), D10(RS2)
5. Gartner's duct cyst.	335	214	J09, J12

SECTION 5: INFECTIONS IN GYNECOLOGY

CHAPTER 27: **PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE**

Long Essay

1. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)—define, etiopathogenesis, clinical features, risk factors, management and complications. 337 106 J11(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D15(RS3), J02

Short Essays

1. Acute pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)—definition, causes, pathogenesis, management, sequelae, prophylaxis. 337 106 D09(RS2), J10(RS2), D13(RS2), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D03, D11, D13, D14
2. Acute salpingitis—etiology and pathology. 339 106 D09
3. Hydrosalpinx. 340 107 D12(RS2), J17
4. Differential diagnosis of acute pelvic inflammatory disease. 341 109 J04

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
Short Answers			
1. Pelvic inflammatory disease—definition, etiology, symptoms, diagnosis principles of management.	337	106	D08(RS2), D04, J12, J14, D16
2. Tubo-ovarian mass	339	114	D15(RS3)
3. Pyosalpinx—causes.	340	107	J09(RS2)
4. Sequela of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease.	345	109	D12

CHAPTER 28:
TUBERCULOSIS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL TRACT

Long Essay

1. Genital tuberculosis in female—etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and management.

Short Essays

1. Types of tuberculous salphingitis.
2. Genital/pelvic tuberculosis—clinical features and management.
3. Asherman's syndrome.
4. Treatment of tuberculous pyosalpinx.

Short Answers

1. Asherman syndrome.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous endometritis.

CHAPTER 29:
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES INCLUDING HIV INFECTION

Short Essays

1. Syndromic management of sexually transmitted diseases—principles, method and advantages.

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
2. Pelvic abscess.	—	143	J12(RS2)
3. Acute gonorrhea (complications).	362	120	D11(RS2), J05
4. <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> vaginitis (Trichomoniasis)—clinical features, diagnosis and management.	364	133	J09(RS2), D10(RS2), D14(RS2), J15(RS3), D02, J03, D07, D15, J17
5. Candidiasis/monilial vaginitis— diagnosis and treatment.	365	135	J05, J10, J14

Short Answers

1. Pelvic abscess—causes and treatment.	—	143	J13(RS2), D09
2. Advice to HIV positive women.	—	127	D08(RS2)
3. Syndromic management of STD (reproductive tract infections).	—	144	J15(RS3), D16
4. Condyloma accuminata/genital warts—clinical feature, treatment.	357	128	J J09(RS2), 07
5. Genital herpes.	359	125	J09(RS2)
6. Lymphogranuloma venereum—diagnosis and treatment.	359	124	D05
7. <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> .	363	123	D12
8. <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> (trichomoniasis)—diagnosis and treatment.	364	133	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), J11, J13, J15
9. Metronidazole.	365	125	J13(RS2)
10. Candidal vaginitis (candidiasis/moniliasis)—predisposing factors, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.	365	135	D17(RS3), D05, J06, D07, J12, D14
11. Treatment of recurrent moniliasis/vulvovaginal moniliasis.	365	135	D08
12. Mention laboratory test of HIV.	366	127	D02

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SECTION 6: URINARY AND INTESTINAL TRACT IN GYNECOLOGY

CHAPTER 30:
DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT**Short Essays**

1. Urinary retention in gynecology.	372	337	D16
2. Causes and treatment of urinary tract infection.	375	338	D15

Short Answers

1. Urinary retention—causes (in 60-year-old woman).	372	337	D09(RS2), D10(RS2), D14(RS2), D01, J02, D13, D14, D15
2. Urethral caruncle.	376	340	J16
3. Causes of obstructive uropathy in gynecology.	377	337	D03

CHAPTER 31:
URINARY FISTULA AND STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE**Long Essays**

1. Vesicovaginal fistula—causes, investigations, diagnosis and management.	379	343	D08
2. (Stress) Urinary incontinence—define, urodynamics, causes investigations and management.	384	327	D04, J07

Short Essays

1. Genitourinary (vesicovaginal) fistula—types, cause, diagnosis and management.	379	343	J09(RS2), J15(RS3), D17(RS3), D18(RS3), D03, J04, D12
2. Ureteric injuries in gynecological surgeries.	380	349	D12(RS2), D13(RS2)
3. Postoperative care for vesicovaginal fistula (VVF) repair.	383	348	J08

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
4.	Incontinence of urine—definition, types, causes and management.	384	327 J14
5.	Stress urinary incontinence—management.	389	328 D08(RS2), D07, J12, J15, J17

Short Answers

1.	Genitourinary/vesicovaginal fistula—causes, diagnosis.	379	343 J12(RS2), J06, J14, J15, D15
2.	Three swab test in VVF and its inference.	383	345 D13(RS2), D10
3.	Postoperative care and advice after repair of vesicovaginal fistula.	383	348 D11
4.	Stress urge incontinence—diagnosis.	384	329 J10(RS2), J11(RS2), D16(RS3), D09, D11, D14
5.	Kelly's operation—indication and principle.	391	334 J06

CHAPTER 32:
INJURIES OF THE GENITAL TRACT AND
INTESTINAL TRACT

Short Essay

1.	Complete perineal tear.	400	353 J13(RS2)
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Short Answers

1.	Causes of postcoital bleeding.	397	357 D07
2.	3rd degree perineal tear.	400	353 D15(RS3)
3.	Management of uterine perforation.	402	485 D08(RS2)
4.	Rectovaginal fistula—causes, treatment.	404	351 J10(RS2), D11(RS2)

SECTION 7: GYNECOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES

CHAPTER 33:
PREINVASIVE AND INVASIVE
CARCINOMA OF CERVIX

Long Essays

1.	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia—management.	409	268 D10
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		SHAWS	DUTTA
2.	Carcinoma cervix—diagnosis, FIGO staging, screening, treatment at various stages (stage IA/IB/IIa/IIIA).	422, 411, 426	D09(RS2), J12(RS2), D02, J04, J12, J17
3.	Explain the staging of carcinoma cervix with the help of diagrams. Discuss the methods of screening for carcinoma cervix. Enumerate the complications of radiotherapy.	422, 411, 498	282, 265, 421

Short Essays

1.	Microinvasive carcinoma of cervix.	—	284	J11(RS2)
2.	Preinvasive lesions of cervix.	409	262	D15(RS3)
3.	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)—treatment (CIN II).	409	262	D08(RS2), J10(RS2), D10(RS2), D13(RS2), J14(RS2), J08, D12
4.	Dysplasia of cervix.	409	262	D08
5.	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.	409	91	J16
6.	Screening for cancer cervix (visual methods).	411	265	D14(RS2), J15(RS3), J16(RS3), D16(RS3), D14
7.	Colposcopy—principles and indications (in cervical cancer screening).	412	266	J16(RS3), J02, J07, D10
8.	Conization—indications and technique.	419	487	D07
9.	Staging of carcinoma cervix—FIGO classification/staging.	425	282	D10(RS2), D03, J11
10.	Structures removed in Wertheim's hysterectomy. Management of pubertal dysfunctional uterine bleeding.	427, 139	286, 43	D06

Short Answers

1.	What is down staging of cervical cancer?	—	282	D01
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		SHAWS	DUTTA
2.	Cancer cervix—epidemiological (risk) factors, signs and symptoms, complications, staging.	408	J03, J06, D06, J07, D07
3.	Human papillomavirus (HPV).	408	D09(RS2)
4.	Cervical Intraepithelial neoplasia III (CIN III)—causes, treatment.	409	D05, J09
5.	Bethesda system classification in carcinoma cervix.	409	D13
6.	Colposcopy (indications).	412	D09(RS2), D04, J11
7.	Cone biopsy—indications.	414	J05, J13, D15
8.	Staging of carcinoma cervix.	425	D18(RS3)
9.	Wertheim's hysterectomy.	427	D17(RS3), D12
10.	Treatment of stage IV cancer cervix.	427	J08
11.	Survival rates in different stages of cancer cervix.	430	D08
12.	Cervical adenocarcinoma.	430	D12(RS2)

CHAPTER 34: CANCER OF BODY OF THE UTERUS

Long Essays

- What are the causes of postmenopausal bleeding? Discuss the clinical features, diagnosis, staging and treatment of endometrial cancer.
- A 56-year-old postmenopausal woman comes with the complaints of bleeding per vaginum for 3–4 days for the past 3 months. She is obese and is a known diabetic on treatment. Discuss the investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and management of this patient.

Short Essays

- Endometrial cancer—high-risk factors, diagnosis, FIGO staging and management.

Contd...

		SHAWS	DUTTA
2. Fractional curettage—indications and procedure.	435	295	J16(RS3), J04, J06, D06, D07, J17
3. Staging of carcinoma uterus and its risk factors.	436	295	D10

Short Answers

1. Corpus cancer syndrome.	—	292	J13(RS2), J03, J14
2. Endometrial carcinoma—risk factors, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, staging.	432	292	D14(RS2), D05, J08,D08, J10
3. Fractional curettage—indications.	435	295	D10

CHAPTER 35:
PATHOLOGY OF OVARIAN TUMORS
AND BENIGN OVARIAN TUMORS

Long Essays

1. Classify ovarian tumors. Discuss the clinical features and the management of epithelial ovarian tumors.	442	237, 307, 310	D13(RS2)
2. Classify germ cell tumors, clinical features, diagnosis and management of any one of them in a young woman.	442, 444	237, 314	D06
3. Classify ovarian tumors. Write the diagnosis and management of benign cystic teratoma.	442, 445	237, 239	D08(RS2)
4. Classify ovarian tumors. Discuss the complications and principles of management of malignant ovarian tumors (in postmenopausal woman).	442, 450, 467	237, 310	D04
5. Classify epithelial ovarian tumors. Describe the clinical features of benign ovarian tumors and management of serous cyst adenoma in a 30-year-old lady.	442, 452, 455	237, 240, 244	J03
6. Mention the classification of ovarian tumors and how will you differentiate between benign and malignant ovarian tumors clinically and by ultrasonography (USG) and treatment in benign ovarian tumor.	442, 453, 456	237, 245, 244	J13

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
7.	Classify epithelial ovarian tumors. Outline the investigations and management of benign ovarian cyst in a 35-year-old patient.	442, 455	237, 241
Short Essays			
1.	Classify ovarian tumors/epithelial ovarian tumors.	442	237
2.	Classify germ cell tumors. What are the tumor markers used? What treatment would you offer?	442, 455	237, 311
3.	Serous cyst adenoma.	442	238
4.	Mucinous tumors of the ovary— diagnosis.	442	237
5.	Borderline ovarian tumor (histological features).	444	246
6.	Brenner tumor.	444	239
7.	Germ cell tumors.	444	314
8.	Dysgerminoma of ovary.	444	314
9.	Dermoid cyst (benign cystic teratoma)— diagnosis and treatment, complications.	445	239
10.	Complications of ovarian cysts.	450	243
11.	Clinical features, diagnosis and management of torsion of ovarian cyst.	450	243
12.	Differential diagnosis of benign ovarian tumor.	454	242
Short Answers			
1.	Name hormone producing ovarian tumors.	—	—
2.	Mention the germ cell tumors of ovary.	442	237
3.	Brenner tumor.	444	239
4.	Dysgerminoma.	444	314

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
5.	Dermoid cyst (benign cystic teratoma) of the ovary—clinical features.	445	239
6.	Complications of benign ovarian tumors/cysts.	450	243
7.	Structures in the pedicles of ovarian torsion.	450	243
8.	<i>Psudomyxoma peritonei</i> —causes, presentation.	451	244
			J11, D12
			D12(RS2), D14(RS2), D15(RS3)
			D03
			D15(RS3), J04, J15

CHAPTER 36: **OVARIAN MALIGNANCIES**

Long Essays

1. Discuss the signs, symptoms, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and management of malignant ovarian tumor. 465 307 D07, D11
2. Stage (FIGO) ovarian neoplasm. Add a note on treatment of bilateral dermoid cyst in a 25 years lady. 466, 455 307, 244 J06
3. Describe surgical staging of carcinoma of ovary (FIGO) and management of a case of stage I a ovarian malignancy in a 40-year-old woman. 466, 467 307, 310 D11(RS2), D16(RS3)
4. Different modalities of diagnosis and management of malignant serous cystadenocarcinoma. 466 308 D05

Short Essays

1. Granulosa cell tumor. 463 316 D13(RS2), D18(RS3)
2. Krukenberg tumor. 464 319 D14(RS2), D16
3. Features of malignancy in ovarian tumors on clinical examination and at laparotomy/scopy. 465 308 J15(RS3), J04
4. Meig's syndrome. 465 241 D11(RS2)
5. Investigations in ovarian malignancy. 466 308 J13(RS2)
6. Tumor markers. 466 432 D08

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		SHAWS	DUTTA
7. CA-125—indications in gynecology.	467	311	J13(RS2), J07
8. "Second look" surgery in cancer ovary.	467	313	J07

Short Answers

- Characteristics of krukenberg tumor. 464
- Clinical features of ovarian malignancy. 465
- Meig's syndrome. 465
- Ultrasound features of ovarian malignancy. 466
- Tumor markers in ovarian malignancy (gynecology). 466
- Carcinoembryonic antigen-125. 467

**CHAPTER 37:
VULVA AND VAGINAL CANCER**

None

**CHAPTER 38:
GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC DISEASES****Long Essay**

- Vesicular mole—signs and symptoms, diagnosis, complications and management. 481

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J17

Short Essays

- Classification of gestational trophoblastic diseases and follow-up of vesicular mole. 481
- Complete hydatidiform mole. 481
- Invasive mole. 483
- Diagnosis and management of molar pregnancy. 485
- Value of beta human chorionic gonadotropin in follow-up case of vesicular mole. 486
- Choriocarcinoma. 489

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J15

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J13

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D17(RS3)

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J09(RS2),
J12

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J04

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D15(RS3),
J17(RS3)

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Short Answers

1. Ultrasonographic findings in molar pregnancy.	485	301	D16(RS3)
2. Management of molar pregnancy.	486	302	J08
3. Follow up of vesicular mole/molar pregnancy.	486	303	D18(RS3)
4. Chemotherapy of chorioarcarcinoma.	491	302	J12(RS2)
5. WHO scoring system for prognostication of choriocarcinoma.	491	301	D13(RS2)

CHAPTER 39:
RADIATION THERAPY, CHEMOTHERAPY
AND PALLIATIVE CARE FOR
GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS

Short Essays

1. Radiotherapy in gynecology and its complications.	494	418	D15(RS3), J17(RS3)
2. Biological effects of radiation.	495	420	J16
3. Radiotherapy of cervical cancer.	498	287	D01, J13
4. Chemotherapy in ovarian tumors.	502	429	J14

Short Answers

1. Complications of radiotherapy (in carcinoma cervix).	498	421	J11(RS2), J14(RS2), D06, D07
2. Mention the groups of chemotherapeutic agents used in gynecological cancers.	501	424	D01

SECTION 8: IMAGING MODALITIES, ENDOSCOPIC PROCEDURES AND MAJOR AND MINOR OPERATIONS IN GYNECOLOGY

CHAPTER 40:
IMAGING MODALITIES IN GYNECOLOGY

Short Essays

1. Hysterosalpingography (hysterosalpingogram—HSG).	507	486	J14(RS2), D14(RS2), D11
2. Ultrasound in gynecology—indications.	511	98	D09(RS2), D18(RS3), D02

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3. Indications of transvaginal sonography in gynecology.	514	98	J03

Short Answers

1. Hysterosalpingography/hysterosalpingogram.	507	486	D08(RS2), D15(RS3), D13
2. Transvaginal ultrasound in gynecology.	512	98	D12(RS2), D14(RS2)
3. Use/role of ultrasound in gynecology.	514	98	J09(RS2), J11(RS2), J09, D10, D15

**CHAPTER 41:
ENDOSCOPY IN GYNECOLOGY****Short Essays**

1. Uses or place of (diagnostic) laparascopy in gynecology.	519	101, 506	D08(RS2), J09(RS2), J15(RS3), D16(RS3), J13, D15
2. Indications for laparoscopic/endoscopic surgeries in gynecology.	524	506	D10(RS2), J12(RS2)
3. Hysteroscopy in gynecology (indications and uses).	528	102, 510	D17(RS3), D18(RS3), J05, D14

Short Answers

1. Enumerate the indications and complications of diagnostic laparoscopy.	519	101	J03
2. Laparoscopic surgery—contraindications, complications.	524	507	J11(RS2), J15
3. Complications of laparoscopic assisted vaginal hysterectomy (LAVH).	526	509	D14(RS2)
4. Hysteroscopy (indications/complications).	528	102, 510	D09(RS2), D11(RS2), D13(RS2), J14, J16

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	SHAWS	DUTTA	
CHAPTER 42: MAJOR AND MINOR OPERATIONS IN GYNECOLOGY			
Short Essays			
1. Staging laparotomy for gynecological malignancies.	—	295	J05
2. (Diagnostic) dilatation and curettage—indications, procedure and complication.	533	484	J11(RS2), D15(RS3), D08, D09, J13, D16
Short Answers			
1. Staging laparotomy.	—	295	D16
2. Dilatation and curettage—indications, complications.	533	484	D08(RS2), D10(RS2), J12(RS2), J14(RS2), J15(RS3), J03
CHAPTER 43: OBESITY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN GYNECOLOGY			
None			
CHAPTER 44: INSTRUMENTS USED IN GYNECOLOGY			
None			
MISCELLANEOUS			
Short Essays			
1. Erosion of cervix—management.	—	217	J02, D11
2. Culdotomy.	—	—	J16
3. Laparoscopic chromtubation versus hysterosalpingogram.	—	—	D16
4. Blastocyst.	—		D12
5. Functional ovarian tumors.	—	235	D09(RS2)
6. Androgen insensitivity syndrome.	—	364	D09(RS2)
7. Side effects of methotrexate.	—	424	J07

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8. Preoperative evaluation of a patient.	—	480 J08
9. Universal precautions against HIV- AIDS.	—	128 J05

Short Answers

1. Cervical erosion—types, treatment.	—	217	D15(RS3), D01, D05, J06, D06, J11, D13
2. Senile endometritis.	—	137	D13(RS2)
3. Differential diagnosis of midline mass in reproductive age group.	—	—	D18(RS3)
4. List gynecologic emergencies.	—	—	D06
5. Concept of reproductive health.	—	—	J07
6. Habitual abortion.	—	—	D16(RS3)
7. Incomplete abortion.	—	—	D08
8. Threatened abortion.	—	—	J12
9. Medical curettage.	—	—	D03
10. Complications of Ward Mayo's operation.	—	183	J11(RS2)
11. Schiller's test and its interpretation.	—	267	D11(RS2)
12. Methotrexate.	—	424	J16(RS3), D07, D09
13. Endoxan.	—	424	J05
14. Cryocautery.	—	488	J12